PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,555—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1905.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday,	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
[illegible] Aug.	ARABIA	7993	......	......
[illegible] "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064	......	......
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th "	ARABIA	7993	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,6[illegible]5	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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MAY 1st 1905.
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The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool. 1905	Due at Port Said about. 1905	Due Bombay about. 1905	Leave Bombay. 1905
B	City of Edinburgh	625[illegible]	*Whish	8th July.	20th Jul.	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
B	Branksome Hall	4500	*Hood	18th "	30th "	13th "	18th "
B	Prome	3580	*M Kay	27th "	8th Au.	22nd "	27th "
B	Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	10th Au.	23rd "	6th Sep.	11thSep

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

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FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,965 tons, on MONDAY 7th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Gwadur, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 4th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1905.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mesoa	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th " "
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

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SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

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REICHTAG	2085	Ihle	28th "
* BUNDESRATH	2083	Ulrich	11th Sept.
SOMALI	2655	Wrinker	25th "

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* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, 12TH JULY, 1905.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned, have the honour to request the favour of your convening a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, at an early date, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to welcome THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, and of considering the best measures of celebrating and commemorating their visit to this City.

We are,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,

L. Jenkins.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
R. M. Greenfield.
N. G. Chandavarkar.
H. F. Aston.
S. L. Batchelor.
Bhalchandra Krishna.
Gokuldas K. Parekh.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
H. S. Dikshit.
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J. Crimmin.
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Cursetji Sorabjee Patel.
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Hurgovan Jumnadas Ramji.
Janardhan Gopal.
N. V. Gokhale.
Kaikhosro M MinocherHomji.
Dhakji Casinath.
Dinsha B. Master.
Jehanghir Cursetji.
Dharsi Nanji.
Ali Mahomed Bhimji.
Abdul Ruzzak bin Curtis.
Ardeshir F. Unwala.
R. F. Mulla.
Dinanath B. N. Dandekar
G. N. Nadkarni.
Gulabchund M. Damania.
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Jugmohandas M. Nathoobhoy.
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A. K. Oliver.
G. M. Wilson
Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji.
Hasan B. Tyabji.
D. N. Bahadurji.
Jehangir B. Petit.
Lakhmidas Bhimji.
Ellappa Balaram.
D. A. DeMonte.
N. G. Velinker.
Damodardas Gordhandas.
Dhunjibhoy B. Petit.
C. P. R. Young.
G. Lund.
N. V. Mandlik.
Hormasji Dadabhoy.
M. G. Deshmukh.
Napoo Nensey.
Sorabji E. Warden.
E. F. Underwood.
P. N. Wadia.
A. J. Billimoria.
R. H. S. Isaacs.
Dinsha B. Jeejeebhoy.
Icharam Mayaram Desai.
M. M. Munshi.
K. E. Dadachanji.
N. N. Katrak.
A. P. Kama.
Kamaria Ismail Casum.
Alibhoy Chagla.
D. G. Padhye.
Framji D. Panday.
Phirozesha B. Jeejeebhoy.
H. C. Coorlavala.
Chunilal D. Suraya.
D. N. Wadia.
Dorabji C. Shroff.
Purshotumdas Jivandas.
Chaturbhooj Lavji.
Chunilal Vijbhookandas Mehta.
F. R. Wadia.
Manubhai N. Haridas.
Laloobhoy A. Shah.
Jugmohundas J. Mody.
Chundumul Sett.

And others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1905, at 3-30 P.M.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st August 1905.

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPAMY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (50) FIFTY per Share (of Rs. 500 paid up) will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on and after THURSDAY the 17th August, 1905, to Share-holders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on 3rd, August, 1905

By Order of the Board,

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS, AGENTS,
THE CENTURY SPINNING & MFG., Co., Ld.,

Bombay, 4th August, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Docks Superintendent-in-Charge of the management, under the Trustees' orders, of the Port Trust docks at Bombay.

Commencing salary Rs. 900 per mensem (subject to deduction of 8 1/3 per cent. to be paid to the Trustees' Provident Fund) with Rs. 50 Conveyance allowance and Free Quarters.

The person selected will be required to join as soon as possible after Appointment.

First class passage to Bombay will be paid by the Board.

Applications should state age and should be forwarded with Copies of testimonials to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

By Order,
J. TYERS.
Acting Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the
Port of Bombay,
Ballard, Road, Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 28th August, 1905, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1906.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S M Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1905, at Noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, LT.-COL., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 26th July, 1905.

THAT NASTY HEADACHE!
It Turned Me Mad!

KAHROON.

Best cerate for Neuralgia, Headache and Hemicrania. Per bot. ans. 8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

COUPLE desire GOOD BOARD and ROOM with European family. Eurasians and families with dogs need not answer. Apply Box No. 30672 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FLAT of THREE ROOMS desired in Fort, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box No. 30671 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a duly certificated ENGINEER (European) for Mody Bay Bulk Oil Installation. Apply with Copies of testimonials to W. & A. Graham & Co., Bombay.

WANTED a Native or Eurasian HEAD FITTER, with a 3rd class Boiler Certificate. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 30636 J, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bar. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re1 0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—S. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette." Bombay.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Planting and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1905, at 2 p m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables, a quantity of unclaimed booked parcels and other good.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Kamatipura First Street advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED, until further intimation.

SALE OF PROVISIONS PERFUMERY, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Terrace, opposite the Railway Station, Byculla by order of the concerned, the stock-in-trade, consisting of provisions, perfumery, soaps, tobacco, cigar pipes, glass jars, glassware and crockery, lamps, clock, glass door cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN COATINGS, CASHMERES, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, pieces of superior Woollen cloth, consisting of all wool black and blue Venetian Jubilee, twill serge coatings, coloured whipcord, striped tennis flannels, merino, fancy check suiting cashmeres and tweed, coloured home spuns, scotch tweed and navy military serge, &c.

The pieces which are from 4 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28, Alexandra Terrace, opposite Byculla Station the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, sideboard, dumbwaiter, single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, singer's foot sewing machine, organ glassware, crockeryware, platedware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc, the property of G. H. Clarkson, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furnitures such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, 1 Royal size litho press.

1 Walnut wood cottage piano by Waldemar, in good order.

By order of the concerned and account and at the risk of Mr. S. M. McCausland.

1 D.-B. 12 bore hammerless gun by Lang, London, in good order: a very hard hitting gun, second barrell modified choke with all fittings in case.

1 D.-B. 12 bore gun by Charles Osborne, London, in good order; second barrell modified choke with all fittings in case.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different markers.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome bay C.-B. mare, by T. B. Englishsire Drogobart, 15 hands 5 years, broken to saddle and harness and winner of prizes at Horse shows.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 8th Inst. at 2 p.m., the following ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to the estates of the late Jaijee, widow of Bejonjee Sorabjee Ritchiens, alias Motafram, and the late Nawazbai, wife of Bomanjee Rustomjee Moolaferoz, consisting of gold wristlets, bangles, necklace, rings, kuldas, googri coins, watches, seals, neck ornament, neck and watch chains pearl earrings, loose pearls, diamond earrings, emerald and ruby rings, silver buttons, lota, snuff boxes, vatka, plate, spoons and forks silk sarrees with gold and silk borders, trousers, silk pieces, shawls, cotton wearing apparel, caps, blackwood chests, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 10th Inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and neat made teakwood and blackwood dinning, drawing and bedroom furniture, by M. Breslaur & Co. and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, rich table ornaments, English carpet rugs, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of W. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Ratanvahu, widow of Morarjee Gopalji, consisting of bedstead, side table, cupboard, toys, pictures, copper and brass utensils, lamp, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 530 of 1902.

Ally Mahomed Rahimtoola, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, by his next friend and mother Fatmabai, widow of Rahimtoola Ebbrahim, residing at Tandel Street, otherwise called Durga Moholla out of Fort .... Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Moolbai, widow of Ebbrahim Peer Mahomed, residing at Pedder Road out of Fort, 2 Vali Mahomed Peer Mahomed, Merchant, residing at Pedder Road, aforesaid and others .... Defendants.

Under the direction of the first and second defendants abovenamed as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and in pursuance of the Decree in the abovementioned Suit bearing date the 28th day of February, 1905, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th Instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

Lot No. I.—Plot A.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1677 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots B and C under Old Survey Nos. 248, 251, and New Survey No. 9385, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with Plot B. under Street Nos. 128-130, Ward Nos. 240-241, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Parpia and Bai Janbai Jamal, on or towards the south by the said Plot B, on or towards the east by the said Lower Colaba Road leading to the Light House, and on or towards the west by Wodehouse Road formerly called Queens Road and Back Bay Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdas and Co., or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Baypony quiet in harness.
1 fast and showy pegoo pony, broken in harness.
1 bay Waler gelding, 16 hands, 6 years broken to single and double harness and saddle, owner having no further use for the animal.

By order of the concerned and account and risk of the estate of the late Bai Rattanbai adalji Gadiali.

1 English built mail phaeton by Kesterton of Longacre.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1905.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY Girgaum, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Benger's
Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch), Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Re. 2.

MONSOON BOOTS AT REDUCED RATES.

MADE to ORDER at JOSEPH IVAN & CO., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "............The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
58, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2,

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 1-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 4
Third do	" 3

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette."

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COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

USEFUL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
GARDENING IN INDIA. By G. Marshall Woodrow	2 8
THE COMPLETE INDIAN HOUSEKEEPER and Cook. By F. A. Steel and G. Gardener	4 8
THE BRAIN BOOK AND HOW TO READ IT. Being an Exposition of Phrenology in Theory and Practice. By C. H. Donavon	5 4
THE DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK for 1905. Edited by Percy L. Parker.	
STRENGTH AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT. By Eugen Sandow, with Anatomical Chart, Illustrating Exercises of Physical Development	2 3
MANNERS AND RULES OF GOOD SOCIETY, or solecisms to be avoided. By a member of the aristocracy	1 14
THE IMPERIAL GUIDE TO INDIA. Including Kashmir, Burma and Ceylon, With Illustrations maps and Plans	5 4
CHAMBERS'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the English Language. Edited by Andrew Findlater	0 14
PEAR'S CYCLOPÆDIA. Containing Twelve Complete Works of Reference in one volume.	0 14
FIRST AID TO THE INJURED AND SICK. An advance ambulance Handbook. By F. J. Warwick and A. C. Tunstall	0 14
MOTORS AND MOTORING. By Henry G. Spooner	0 14
THE COMPLETE GOLFER By Harry Vardon, With sixty-six Illustrations	5 0
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ATLAS OF POPULAR ASTRONOMY, Comprising in twenty-two Plates, a complete series of Illustrations of Heavenly Bodies. By Thomas Heath	5 1

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI

BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co. D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi			7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	11	10	73
Total plague deaths to date	304,313	259,256	
Same date last year	9	9	100

POONA RACES.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING:
Saturday August. 5.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Hurdle Plate Gong.
The Arab Trial Plate Mint and Panala II
The Little Marden Plate Johena, Thunderstorm, Settler, Nusser, Harpagos, British India and Victoria Cross'
The Little Trial Plate—Zurriff and Shah Jehan.
The Medeum Pony Handicap—Harfleur, Curfsew Bell and Idleness.
The closed Plate—Vasco and Harpagos,

Poona, 3rd August 1905.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 29th July 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1905-06...... £16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 29th July 1905 by Council Bills...... £5,174,929
By Gold... Nil
3 Balance to be remitted from 30th July 1905 to 31st March 1906 ...... £11,325,071

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of women—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 2.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 3/8	= + 3/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1/8	= + 1/4
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1/4	= unchanged
2 months hence	27	= do
Spot in New York	58 1/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= do
Berlin "	20·47	= do
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5/8 per cent	= + 1/8
7 day market loans	1 5/8 per cent	= + 1/8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000

Rs. 41·50 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 9·30 do Bombay
Rs. 11·50 do Madras

Rs. 62·20 at 1s 4 1/32d.
Minimum rate received 12 per cent, average rate 16 03
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 4·50 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3·20 do Bombay
Rs. nil do Madras

Rs. 7·70 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Minimum rate received 22 per cent, average rate 16·16
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 64,70,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 70,00,000
Extra allotments nil.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 1 1/2 J-A done dull.
WHEAT—Quiet
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 40 A/S done dull
Yellow Cawnpore 39 3/4 A/S buyers dull
Brown 35 1/2 J/A sellers dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 A-S sellers quiet but steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3/8 + 1/8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 27/6
" " Mutton 29/6
Tone of Auction firmer.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5·92 — 9. Egyptian F G F Brown 8 1-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 600. Imports 2,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·79 —5	5·80 —6	5·81 —6
Nov-Dec,	Dec-Jan,	Jan-Feb.
5·82 —6	5·83 —6	5·84 —6
Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·84 —6	5·85 —6	5·86 —6

Receipts at U S Ports	11,000 bales
Do last year	500 do
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 do
Do do Continent	nil
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10·95 + 10
Futures, month of Dec	10·83 + 12 a
Do do, March	11·02 + 12 b

a Declined early owing to disappointing attitude of spinners but later advanced.
b Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 1-2 + 1 8
Futures, month of Sept	10·66 + 09
Do. do. Dec	10·85 + 10
Tone at close	quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 2nd August 1905 :—

Cotton	3,193	bales.
Wheat	11,760	cwts.
Linseed	5,682	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	401	do
Gingelly seed	3	do
Poppyseed	703	do
Groundnuts	173	do
Castorseed	3,099	do
Rice	1,895	do
Myrabollams	309	do
Cottonseed	3,548	do
Mowraseed	7,381	do
Gram	218	do
Joowar	1,320	do
Maize	213	do

BOMBAY, AUG. 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady,

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	169 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	138
Shanghai 30 do.	193
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, strong.
Cash ... 100·5
1st Settlement 1st. September 100·3

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do. 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet..	
Ready	7 5 0
Forward Sept	7 9 0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 7 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7 2 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 10 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	32 0 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.	
White Delhi ready	4 12 0
White Pissi 85 per cent	4 13 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales...... 6,000 bales
Imports ...... 4,000 "

Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·83 +4	5·81 +4	5·85 +4
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·86 +4	5·87 +4	5·88 +4
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5·88 +4	5·89 +4	5·90 +4

COTTON.—The market is steady, and unchanged. A small business is reported in forward deliveries of new crop, but the enquiry is limited. In ready cotton, also, a very small turnover is reported. Sutta quotations are about Re 1 higher than Yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 3/8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/8
Bar Silver	27 1/4

HIGH COURT.—August 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

476-01—Madhanji and K—Hardwarimul Shivandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—In person and Raghavaya and B
15-7-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Jacher'a Haji Ebrahim vs Jan Mahomed Hubib—Meb and D
338-03—In person—Sidick Haji Hoosein vs Haji Cassum Jcosub—Smetham B and N
263-05—Kanga and P—Balaram Ramkisson Morarcar vs Harilal Ramgopal a firm—Bicknell M and R
34-01—K B Mehta—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Thakersey Kheraj and another—Magunlal J and G
15-95—Hiralal and D—Nowroji Framji Vakil vs Aimai—Cragie L and O
825-01—Unwalla and P—Hegerlie Sulbur and Co vs M Dawoodbhoy aad Co—Captain ann Co
77-04—Magaunal G and G—Mahomed Ahmed and another vs Pedro Salvedore Rodrigues—Daphtary and F
593-04—Payne and Co—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdcol and others vs Heerji Morar Magaulal J and G
554-01—Unwalla and bo—Amirbai widow vs Sakinabai widow v—Kanga and P
230 05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulshanker Harianand Bhot—Dikshit D and S
305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jainbai widow and others—M J and M

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

704-01—Little and Co—Bomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotam and another—Payne and Co part heard

Commercial Cause.

221-05—Mulla and M—Rustumji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji—Tyabji D and Co

Long Cause.

857 01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Edulji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.
104-05—Wadia G and Co—Purshotam Ruttonsey vs Narrondas Ruttonsey Craigie L and O.
286 05—Sorabji and J Moosa Dawoodbhoy and another vs Noorbai widow and another Hiralal D and Mulla and M
226-03—Molji and D—Tegbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowji and K
253 05—Madhowji and K—Wallabhdas Govindji vs Triomndas Rowjee and another—Edgelow G & W
315-05—Dikshit D and S—Radhabai widow vs Sitaram Pandurang Krishnaji—Little and Co
136-05—Madhowjee and K Kalidas Vandrawandas vs Chaturbhuj Gordhandas—Ardeser H D and Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARDON—June 29, at Naine Tal, India, the wife of E J Mardon, C S, of a son.
MARTIN—June 5, at Bangalore, India, the wife of Claude K Martin, of a son.

DEATH.

CARBERY—July 31, at 28, Mott's Lane, Calcutta, Robert Joseph Carbery (late Secretary, R Scott, Thomson and Co. Ld.)

KEMP'S LITHOSAL

is an effervescing preparation of Lithium, the lightest of all known solids, combined with alkaline aperients.

It is valuable for the fact that it removes urates from the system but unlike many other preparations, it does its work without irritation to the bladder or the kidneys.

It will be found very useful in all cases of Gout, Gravel, Sluggish Liver Rheumatism and Constipation.

A daily dose taken in hot water upon rising in the morning will be found very efficacious in Corpulency.

The price is Rs. 2 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 1-3m. 1-3 5a Low water, 6-53m., 7-38a.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English mails of 21st ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Evening Entertainment to the Hon. Sir. James Monteath, Warden Road, 9-30 p. m.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some currency notes have been made over to the Police and are now lying at the Lost Property Department of the Head Police Office awaiting a claimant. The notes were found near a stall in the Crawford Market.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Jamalpur via Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day. Also a supplementary mail will be closed at 7 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Nubia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Tuesday the 8th Instant.

PROF. BINOYENDRA NATH SEN, M.A.—This gentleman who is Secretary of the Brahmo Samaj Committee, Calcutta, arrived here yesterday to proceed to Europe. He has been elected a delegate to the International Congress of Unitarians and other liberal religious thinkers and workers to be held at Geneva next month to represent the Theistic Samaj of India. Prof. Sen will deliver a lecture at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum at 6 p.m. to-day, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will preside.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow a meeting of the Current Topics Circle will be held at Rev. S. V. Karmarker's house (Alexandra Terrace) opposite the Byculla Station at 5 30 p.m. when he will introduce the following subject :— Principal Selby's address, "Individualism, Is it helpful or hurtful to India." On Sunday the 6th August Prof. N. G. Welinker, M.A., L.L.B., will deliver his second lecture out of the series on "The moral conflict" in the Pranthana Mandir, Girgaum at 8-15 a.m., when the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar has kindly consented to preside.

THEFT BY A RAILWAY POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Shivaji Ananta, a constable, in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, was charged at the instance of Mr. Kaikobad N. Mody of the Railway Police, with theft of eight pieces of brass of the value of Rs. 10 from the Railway Workshops at Parel. The evidence showed that on the 23rd July last the accused was seated in the shop of one Bhuji, a dealer in old iron at Parel, when he was arrested on suspicion by the City police. On his being searched the pieces of brass were found tied round his waist. As there was no evidence to show that the accused had stolen the property from the Workshops, the Magistrate convicted him of being in possession of stolen property, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The rain has held off since Tuesday last, writes our Bhownagar correspondent on August 2, but the sky remains overcast during the whole of the day, and a heavy gale starts now and then. The break in the weather is welcome. The recent downpour brought joy to many a heart, while to some disaster. Seedlings at Limbdi Wadhwan, and at other points have been washed away, and the labour of the poor farmers is thus lost. Sowing operations at these points have to start again. In several cases the cattle of the poor farmers have been carried away. Two shepherds are reported to have been drowned in the flood. Gondal would have been a this terrible plight, but for the banks of the tank having been timely patched up. Breaches on the Bhownagar-Wadhwan-Section are repaired and through traffic is renewed from to-day.

ROBBING A MEDICAL STUDENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Inspector Cauty charged Nana Vithoo, a Hindu with stealing a coat and a pair of pincers of the value of Rs. 15. The evidence showed that the accused was a servant employed in the Military Medical Students' quarters, at the J. J. Hospital. The theft was committed on the 15th June last and a report was made to the police, but no trace of the thief could be obtained. On Tuesday last, Edgar Bowie, the student to whom the stolen property belonged, saw a Hindu named Pandoo Sadar, passing along the road, wearing his coat. He stopped Pandoo and handed him over to the police. Pandoo then made a statement to the effect that the accused had given him the coat. This led to the arrest of the accused and the recovery of the pair of pincers. The accused was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

AMICABLY SETTLED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, a broker in jewellery stood charged with cheating Purshotamdas Brigmohandas in respect of Rs. 1 500 on or about the end of November last. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-low. The case for the prosecution has already been reported. The accused tendered a statement that as subsequently agreed upon the loan in question would be repayable ten years hence, but if the sum was demanded imediately he was unable to pay it off. Mr. Velinker said his client was satisfied with the explanation given by the accused and no useful purpose could be served by his offering further evidence. Under the circumstances his Worship ordered the the accused to be discharged.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Vladimir Radimsky as Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire during the absence of Herr Jakob Wein.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Herr Jakob Wein as Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The services of Mr. C. W. Chitty, B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay (at present on leave), are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 9th October.

Mr. George Frederick Chalk is, with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, appointed by the Coroner to act as Deputy Coroner of Bombay, vice Mr. J. M. Payne.

Mr. R. B. Stewart, M.A., (Oxon.), I. C. S., to be Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. J. E. Down to be first Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. M. Kennedy to act as First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, vice Mr. J. E. Down, pending further orders.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. H. R. Hume, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind the powers conferred on the Governor of Bombay-in-Council as the Local Government of the Province of Sind.

Captain T. D. W. Gillespie, I.S.M.D., to be Superintendent of Panchgani for a period of three years with effect from date of his relieving Captain Easden, who has been permitted to resign that appointment.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING Co. LD.

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Green Street, Fort, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted :—

"The year's working including balance of Rs. 1,647-5-2 brought over from last year has resulted in a profit of Rs. 1 07 297-15-4. This result is mainly due to the margin of profit during the latter half of the year under report, that of the first half resulting in a loss owing to abnormal rates of cotton. The agents have given up from their commission Rs. 10,000 which brings the amount available for disposal to Rs. 1,17,297-15 4. The directors now propose to appropriate the amount as follows :—Machinery depreciation fund account (at 5 per cent. on cost of machinery) Rs. 40 000. Payment of a dividend at Rs. 60 per share, Rs. 72 000, Bonus to Company's employes Rs. 2,000, To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 3 297-15-4. The directors regret to inform of the death of Mr. Shamrao Vithal, Chairman of the Board for 17 years and a director since the incorporation of the Company. The vacancy has been filled up by Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas Khimjee."

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share was declared and working directors and auditors were reelected.

An extraordinary general meeting of the same Company was then held wherein the following resolution was passed :—

"The members or the sole member as the case may be for the time being of the firm of Jeewandas and Company shall be, and they are hereby, appointed agents of the Company from the 1st day of July 1905 and shall as such agents make all purchases and sales, receive and pay all moneys on behalf of the Company and generally carry on and conduct the business of the Company under the supervision of the Directors and shall for their services as such agents receive by way of remuneration a fixed monthly sum of Rupees 1,000 and a commission of Rupees fifteen per cent. per annum on the nett profits earned by the Company which said nett profits shall be ascertained without making any deduction for depreciation on the capital outlay, and the said monthly allowance and annual commission shall be exclusive of the wages or remuneration which shall be payable to the bankers, solicitors, engineers, commission-agents dealers, muccadums, clerks, brokers or any other officers or employes who may be employed by the said firm of Agents for or on behalf of the Company or for carrying on and conducting the Company and the Company shall enter into an agreement with the said Messrs. Jewandas and Company appointing the said firm as at present constituted, appointing or agreeing to appoint the said firm as it may at any time hereafter be constituded the agents of the Company and at the remunerations aforesaid and it shall be one of the terms of the said agreement that in the event of the Company being wound up at any time the said agents shall receive from the Company or liquidators thereof as compensation for the loss of their employment as such agents a sum of money equivalent to five times the average annual commission earned by the Agents for the five years immediately preceding the resolution or order as the case may be for the winding up of the Company."

THE AGRIPADA BUILDINGS AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—In accordance with suggestions made by your correspondent "Sympathiser" in his letter appearing in your issue of the 1st inst. a meeting was held at 7 o'clock this morning consisting of certain Improvement Trust authorities in Block No. 2 of the Improvement Trust Agripada buildings who inquired on the spot into the grievances of the Native Christian tenants. Rev. Abbott D. D., of the American Mission who appeared in behalf of the native Christians, in pleading their cause urged that there appeared no cause whatever why they should be required to leave the chambers now under their occupation, and shift into rooms of a narrower compass. It is to be hoped that the authorities will exercise due circumspection in allotting rooms meant for the really poor and that the best portions of the Improvement Trust buildings will be let to such classes of people as are poor and of respectable and cleanly habits without tumbling into the pitfall of mistaking such habits as evidence of wealth when they should be rather regarded as a recommendation for a favourable consideration of their application for rooms.—Yours etc.

POOR BUT CLEAN.

Bombay Aug. 3.

THE ALLAHABAD BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank was held on Saturday the 29th ult, at the Head Office. It was resolved that the accounts for the half-year should be passed as correct. The meeting also adopted the Directors' Report, which recommended the payment of a dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, the transfer of Rs. 50,000 to the Reserve Fund, of Rs. 15,000 to the Contingency Fund, and a Bonus of one month's pay to the Bank's Staff, European and Native—leaving a sum of Rs. 58 000 to be carried over to the next account.

THE SEA-SERPENT IN THE GARDEN.

THE scare created in some of the Southern States by stories of a supposed poisonous snake found in cabbages has caused such serious loss to cabbage-growers that the Department of Agriculture at Washington has thought it worth while to inquire into the subject. According to the bulletin it has just issued the legends that have grown up around an inoffensive hair-worm might be compared to tales of the monsters of the deep. It was alleged that one such worm contained poison enough to kill eight persons. Its colour was variously described as green, white, light red, olive green, and yellow, and while its length is usually given as from two to nine inches one sample is reported to have measured nine feet. It is perhaps appropriate to remark that the States in which it has been found are not Prohibition States, says an acute home evening paper.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CLAIM TO A MOGHAL GIRL.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR'S JUDGMENT.

AT the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar yesterday, a rule taken out by Haji Medi Kazrani, father of a Mogal girl named Jinnatbi, and Aga Jainul Abedin, her husband, against Abas Husen, also a Mogal and a distant relative of the girl, under section 491 of Act V of 1898, to show cause why the girl, who was a minor of fifteen years and a half, and under the legal age of sixteen, who was alleged to have been illegally and improperly detained by Abbas should not be delivered to them, was called on for argument. The Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared in support of the rule, and on behalf of the two petitioners; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the opponents to argue against the rule. A number of Mogals were present in Court and evinced great interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Davar said the petition was based on the powers defined under the section that any High Court might direct a person detained in public or private custody to be set at liberty. The petitioners talked of a minor, but when the Court would look at the minor, and hear her talk, it would rather conclude her to be a big hulking girl, a very strong individual, who had a mind of her own and who could express her ideas pretty emphatically without mincing matters, and whom it would be very difficult to detain illegally and improperly against her will. She had spoken before Magistrates and others in a forcible manner against compelling her to return to the house of the petitioners, where she stated, she and brother who was older than her, and whose name was Ali Akbar, were habitually ill-treated at the instigation of their step-mother who had been married to their father about four months ago. Now an old man of 56, who had grown-up son of 20, and a daughter of as she had herself stated, nearly 20, had no business whatever of bringing a young wife of 17 into the family, and sow the seed of dissension and quarrel in his peaceful household. Jinnatbi was born in Bombay on 25th January 1890, according to a certificate filed by the petitioners, and married to the second petitioner on 7th December 1900. The first petitioner was a "rotiwala" or bread-seller, and second, who was his nephew and son-in law, was a servant in his shop. Being entirely dependent on the first defendant and his second wife, he had sided with his mother-in-law, and assisted her and her husband in ill-treating Jinnatbi and her brother, Ali Akbar. About a month ago, in the dead of night, the neighbours heard loud voices as if of parties hotly engaged in a quarrel, and Jinnat and her brother were turned adrift, without even waiting for the morning. Abbas, the opponent, his mother-in-law Gobartaj, and his wife Thobu, who were cognisant of their sufferings, afforded them shelter in their own house out of charity, without exercising any control over their freedom of movements. It was a matter of regret that both parties had not refrained from indulging in strong language, and imputations of immorality, incest, mean and low birth, and of being in impecunious circumstances, had been hurled against each other most light-heartedly. Abbas lived with his family; he was a respectable man, and not the man of previous convictions the other side wanted to make him out to be; he had simply given a refuge to his persecuted relatives; and not enticed away Jinnat with any ulterior intention. Had he any such intention, he would hardly have taken in her brother along with her; and more, had the women in his house smelled the least bit of suspicion of his gallantry they would have soon flown up in arms against him and Jinnat. But instead of this, they also were of the same mind as Abbas in affording shelter to the two destitutes, who had been cast adrift. The learned counsel read a number of affidavits filed by both the parties in the proceedings, and cited law authorities.

The Judge called Jinnat, and examined her. She appeared to be more womanly for a girl under under sixteen. When asked why she went without the Pardah, or face-covering, she replied that as she had appeared before the Magistrate open-faced she had come to this Court similarly attired. On the contrary, her step-mother when called in Court, appeared deeply-veiled. Jinnat's brother was comparatively a sickly youth; her father and husband appeared to be in rustic robust health.

The Advocate-General replied to Mr. Davar's argument and authorities. Counsel said he could not understand the opposite positions of a girl of Jinnat's sufficient and considerable power tamely submitting to her life being rendered miserable by her father, who was well gone in years, and her step-mother, who was only her better by one year or so, and who was new to the country. It could not be believed that such a stalwart young lady as Jinnat was, could be cruelly ill-treated by such insufficient instruments. The allegation was, that her husband had joined with them, and had made a common cause with them. But what could be their motives in persecuting Jinnat and her brother, and turning them out of house and home in the night. If they had a motive, why did they immediately set to work with a will, and continued their efforts to get the girl back into the house, through their head-priest and other parties who were held to be persons of great influence and considerable esteem in the community? No reason whatever was shown for these glaring inconsistencies. The only reason assigned by her for obstinate refusal to return to the parental roof was that they wanted to kill her. Ever since she had stated to the Magistrate that her age was twenty, she had been living with the family of Abbas, but were the man Abbas and his family people with whom this girl would be allowed to reside? In fact, they were not people of the position with whom such a girl could be allowed to live. It was not a matter of a minor's pleasure.

The Judge said that the question before him was, whether a case for illegal detention had been made out, depriving either a father or a husband of his rights. In justification of the detention, cruelty by father, step-mother and husband was advanced. This was all in general terms; one would have expected to know of illtreatment on particular occasions, and of facts bearing upon those occasions. It must be said that that evidence offered on this point was very vague. Had the husband been in the conspiracy, it was highly improbable that he could have made the confession of a secret intrigue to his wife. It was inconceivably extraordinary for persons who had turned the girl out of doors at midnight, to work unceasingly for her return home. They got the high-priest to interfere; they asked their Mogal caste to interfere. Whether her present surroundings were bad or othetwise, the Court did not see the utility of expressing an opinion upon. The consideration should rather be whether Abbas had interfered in a way a relative, as he called himself, should have who had been anxious for the character and welfare of the girl. But the contrary consideration was, that if he had really enticed away the girl, why did her father and husband stop from prosecuting him for the offence? But to this the reply was that the high-priest prevented the father from giving information to the Police. Now, not only in view of the many high English and Indian authorities, but also in view of its own opinion, the Court was always jealous and anxious to support the rights of a father over his child in this country, as in every other. Jinnat was wilful; she appeared to have made up her mind not to enter into a compromise, however beneficial to her interests, and some good alternatives were offered to her; but she declined them all; whether she had done so under the influence of some one or other could not been ascertained. On the part of father or husband no instance of misconduct or immorality was cited, disentitling them to their rights over her as legal and natural guardians. The rule was made absolute, with costs. The person who had detained her was ordered to deliver her to the person or persons entitled to her custody. These orders were passed under High Court Rules 838 and 839. Jinnat was delivered to her husband in Court.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Camillo Francisco Pinto, a young Portuguese aged about twenty-two years and employed under the alias of Francisco D'Souza in the offices of the General Traffic Manager, of the G. I. P. Railway, stood charged with enticing away Anna Francisca Carvalho, wife of Jose Carvalho, a habit-maker in one of the trades establishment of Bombay and living in Dooker Gully in Dady Agyari Street, and committing adultery. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. He said the complainant's wife had come to the house in Khetwady Lane, which was her uncle's and there he was called to be present. The complaint's wife complained to him of the ill-treatment she received at the hands of her husband. She came there of her own free will, without being asked by him. On the 17th ultimo, the day it was alleged he had enticed the complainant's wife, he was employed the whole day in his office and so he could not entice her away. The accused then began cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution, and the case then stood adjourned till to-morrow. As the accused could not furnish bail for Rs. 200 and two sureties for a similar amount, he was remanded to jail.

IT is stated that Captain Lionel Halsey, the youngest Officer of post rank in the Navy, will be given the command of the flagship of the Australian Squadron when Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes succeds Sir Arthur Fanshawe.

CROSS CLAIMS TO THE IMAMBARRA PROPERTY.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan of Hyderabad (Deccan) sued Sherbanu Begum, alleged to be a lunatic, by her guardian and brother. Nawab Muttamad Dowla, also of Hyderabad, in respect of a part of the property known as the Bombay Imambarra, situated in Jail Road and Babula Tank Road The Hon. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Raghavya and Bhimjee, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship in giving judgment, said the plaintiff stated in his plaint that, being the absolute owner in possession of the immovable property known as Imambarra, he entered into an agreement for the sale thereof with the Bombay City Improvement Trust, whereupon the first two defendants sent a notice, dated 26th November 1903, to the Trust, claiming to be the owners of the property. The plaintiff prayed for a declaration of his title as owner, and that the defendants have no interest in the same. He also claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 10 000. By consent, a decree was passed against the first defendant before the suit came on for hearing, and it had since been tried before his lordship as between the plaintiff and the second defendant Sherbanu Begum. In her written statement, it was pleaded that the property in dispute belonged to her great grand-father, and she claimed to be entitled to a share in the property in dispute in three rights—(1) as the heir of her father Abdul Lutiff; (2) as heir of her mother Mariam Begum; and (3) as heir of her husband Mahomed Alli. After going through a narrative with respect to the claimants, his lordship said it would be observed that the whole estate was held by Abdul Lutiff to the exclusion of the other persons entitled under the will of the testator Mirza Mahomed Alli, That led to a long litigation, the effect of which was the principal question in the present suit. Having reviewed the details of the case, his lordship said, upon the whole, therefore, the evidence adduced in support of the case that the second defendant was mad during the proceedings in suit 221 of 1881 was not, in his lordship's opinion, clear and satisfactory. The facts, which had come out in the course of that evidence as being beyond all reasonable doubt are true, did not support that case. The probabilities, admitted and clearly established facts, and the surrounding circumstances best accorded with the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses. The "onus" lay on defendant; and he had, in his lordship's opinion, failed to discharge it. It followed from this that the second defendant was bound by the decree in suit No. 221 of 1881. It was not disputed before his lordship that her mother was bound by that decree. The second defendant's claim in right of her mother, therefore, was barred by that decree. The remaining claim was that in right of the second defendant's husband. As to that claim, it was concluded by the admission of her counsel that he alleged no notice to the mortgagees of the deaths of the persons who had given the powers of attorney. The earlier of those mortgages were by Jehnara Begum by her constituted attorney Balaji Jaganath. Jehnara died in 1885, and some of these mortgages were executed by Balaji after her death under the power of attorney which expressly authorised him to mortgage her share. The mortgages were good in favour of persons who had no notice of the death of Jehnara. As to the later mortgages, the second defendant's husband had joined others in executing the power of attorney in favour of Aga Mahomed Taki on the 20th January 1885, expressly authorizing the latter to effect mortgages on his behalf. The second defendant's husband died in 1887 but the mortgagees had no notice of his death. The mortgages, therefore, were good. In view of these findings, his lordship said it was unnecessary to go into the other questions of law raised in the case. That was conceded by counsel for the parties. His lordship found that the second defendant had no rights, and that the plaintiff had become the sole owner, and was entitled to the declaration as prayed for by him. Defendant No. 1 personally to pay the costs, including costs reserved, if any, of the plaintiff. Security bond dated 23th October 1904 to be vacated.

BANKOOTEES, OR THE HINDU DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—The Bankootees, or the Hindu Domestic menials, a class of clumsy, ignorant and obstinate people, being ill-advised by some of their idle leaders, have grown lately very despotic in many ways in troubling their masters by exacting high wages and limiting several items in their usual work. They have now reached the climax by passing a resolution very recently in an extraordinary meeting, protesting against the washing of the clothes of the females of their master's house, and subjecting those who shall follow this practice under the penalty of being outcasted and fined a sum of Rs. 100 and these audacious ring-leaders have thus proved themselves ungrateful by thus putting their masters on sufferance. Not being content with this, and to crown their success, some of these bold and daring leaders have deputed their own men to watch all the localities of the upper class hindu communites to find out the defaulters, and bring them to their "Court of Tribunal" for trial. They have already begun to misbehave themselves in all Hindu quarters, collecting in groups, and muttering threatening expressions, and ogling at such of their caste whom they suspect as breakers of their law. They even have the audacity to peep and pry into the compounds of our houses, during the hours when generally all the male inmates of every house, are out on their multifarious business. In several cases they are now challenging some of their comrades who do not relish such a turbulent attitude towards their masters. They have also in one or two instances waylaid some of these reasonable men and belaboured them to set an example to others of their class and released them on parole that they shall cease washing the females' clothes and join hands with them, threatening them to beat them to death, or to use sorcery against them. In the localities from Girgaum, Kandewadi, down to Dhobie Talao and several other parts in the vicinity thereof these idiotic and blind class of Hindu servants are thus led astray by these daring leaders, and they appear always to concert plots and even to take the law into their own hands in waging this war with their masters who reason with their servants enjoining them not to follow these lawless and erring people.

Will not Hindu masters in general hold a meeting to nip this evil in the bud, or unanimously agree to reduce the wages or suspend them altogether until they listen to reason, (though this procedure will put them into some inconvenience for a time), or devise some measure that shall be equally effective?

Will not, in the meantime, our benign Police help us out in keeping these miscreants in peaceable and lawful order and to thwart their organization, to put a stop to the terror to our female inmates by their tyranny at present during our absence from home during business hours, Yours etc.,

VASANTRAO DVAKHARKAR.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Since the publication of an article "about the Ghatees washing Shett's dotars and not washing Shettanee's lugda's (sarries etc.) nearly every owner of a family must have been informed by his servant that owing to a rule in their caste they are prohibited to wash the Shettanee's lugdas (women, clothes.) If they do so they will be excommunicated from their caste for 12 years fined Rs. 50, and Gudgudi will be stopped. It seems from this that these poor, ignorant, illiterate people who come from their native country for the sake of service only must have been led by some mischief-mongers who must be trying to put the public in a state of panic and lead these poor people to starve or do some such work as coolies and get their livelihood. Of course it will be very hard for every household lady to go and wash her clothes daily and it may be dangerous to some extent even, and for this reason it will be a great boon to all if our Police Commissioner or the Bombay Government will at once take steps to stop such meetings of these Gatees which are held in Maidan or elsewhere. They say it is "Their Wish" This phrase is in the month of every one at present but cannot be applied in such cases, where hereditary practice of washing, cleaning pots, sweeping, filling water be etc, has en continued for centuries past by these servants. It seems from this that these Ghatees, wish to have "women" engaged to have the Shettanee's Lugdos washed but at present one servant can hardly be kept, how two will be fed? After all, if these Ghatees were to succeed in their aim, which is far remote, it would most certainly disturb the most peaceful communitees.—Yours, etc.

K.

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DEPT. "G."

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You can safely rely on me furthering the curative powers of your patent.
From Mr. T. M. MONGHYR.—" Kindly send by rail four bottles more of your Essence of Anuntmool like last sent. The first bottle given to the party for whom I got it, suffering for nearly two years, has worked like a miracle."

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"W."—We cannot publish your letter. Better send a memorial to the Chairman of the Port Trust.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1905.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON TARIFFS.

THE Albert Hall was not big enough to accommodate all the people who desired to hear Mr. Chamberlain speak on the subject of Tariffs, the other evening. Thirty thousand applied for seats, but room could only be found for ten thousand. "Let us maintain and encourage by every possible means individual freedom and individual enterprise. But let us also recognise that the State can help, without enfeebling ; that it can aid a man to obtain and keep employment, as was done in the old days. In the same way as other nations help their citizens to-day, by guarding their industry against external competition—competition waged often under unfair conditions, as in the case of foreign bounty-fed industries ; and in different conditions, as in the case of the cheap labour, where the race is less advanced in civilisation than our own people—we should encourage the State to take action." This was the keynote of the veteran statesman's address. There was none of the "promise the people whatever they ask and pay them whatever we please." Mr. Chamberlain asked his hearers clearly to understand that there is no dole from the State ; no relief of taxation, no legislation which the wit of man can devise ; no artificial combination to raise the rate of wages, which will weigh for a moment in the balance against a policy which would give to the people a sound substantial increase in the demand for their labour. But by the adoption of his proposals they could prevent the necessity for the British manufacturer carrying his capital and machinery abroad, for employing foreign labour and his inability to find work for British labour. Mr. Chamberlain's reception was such as to encourage him, even if his cause be not all he believes it. The gathering he accepted as proof that the Tariff policy was going on. "We shall not retract one step," he said ; "we shall not relinquish any one of the essential attributes of our policy. We have set alight a torch which all the puny efforts of our opponents cannot extinguish." His happy definition of the policy arose from an interruption in the audience :—"Retaliation is the policy of the big revolver, well loaded with a general tariff which can be instantly made penal against those who will not treat us fairly, but becomes a harmless weapon when turned towards our friends who desire to be on terms of reciprocity with us."

The Tariff reformers are determined on action, yet do not want the assistance of those who cannot accept every part of their policy. The future of the movement, in Mr. Chamberlain's words, belongs to those who are not afraid to be explicit. And in this connection it is worthy of notice that at the annual meeting of the Tariff League, held the same afternoon, members congratulated themselves on the increasing definiteness of the adhesion of the Prime Minister to their views. Tariff reformers have reason for rejoicing, for although the League is not composed entirely of the members of one party, Mr. Balfour's confession of faith will carry over many adherents to Mr. Chamberlain's side. The degree of success achieved by the League has been the result of hard work. It has now two hundred and fifty branches, in connection with which 2,600 meetings have been held, attended by 925,000 people. Mr. Chamberlain's jubilation at the Albert Hall was fully justified, and he had truth on his side when he declared that England's commercial decadence is not due to the inferiority of her workmen, but to the unfair advantages the foreigner possesses. It is also indisputable that on the part of the manufacturers there is no skill, no thrift ; no industry conceivable on the part of the working classes which will by themselves successfully compete against the deliberate policy of foreign countries to shut out British manufactures from their countries by overwhelming tariffs, and to invade England with their surplus productions which they are able to send over at prices with which the British manufacturer cannot compete. The Duke of Argyle, who presided, pithily put the two sides of the case in his opening remarks :—The Reform party "believe that in trading matters, the first principle is honesty; secondly, that we should deal with our friends where that was possible, and be prepared to resent the attacks of rivals ; and, thirdly, that our people should be left full control of methods. Their opponents' principles seemed to be to allow our people to become the sport of foreigners and to fasten our people in an old formula."

Mr. Chamberlain had nothing to say of India, specifically, but presumably he included us when referring to "our Colonial possessions, our sister States." "We will" he said "endeavour to bring our Colonial possessions, our sister States into closer union with the motherland (cheers). We will establish it as a principle to be advocated on grounds of sentiment and on grounds of necessity—we will establish as a principle that in all cases in which we deal with our kinsmen across the seas, in all cases in which we deal with the different parts of the Empire we will treat our friends a little better than we do our competitors. Give us that power." And this power granted, Mr. Chamberlain sees the assurance of the organization of the Empire, of that Imperial Federation which depends, throughout the ages to come, on the influence of the British tradition and the peace and civilisation of the world. The fact that the movement has grown to such dimensions, Mr. Chamberlain attributes in great measure to Colonial statesmen who, he believes, in some way or other, despite of their great distance, are able to take a broader view of this great question, who look into the future and with patriotic foresight, who have pointed out the way and set England an example. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the South African States have all sought a commercial union with Great Britain, and the Mother Country will commit a very serious mistake if she refuses to join. The more clearly the policy is put to the constituencies the stronger is the likelihood of success. Mr. Chamberlain put it very forcibly and very lucidly, the other evening, and the delegates who are now touring England have an excellent example before them. They have also a very excellent watchword in the peroration of Mr. Chamberlain's speech :—"We have a cause which appeals to the patriotism, to the instinct of fair play of the British people. We have an opportunity, which has been given to this generation to consolidate and to organise the British Empire, which they have received as a great trust from the past, which will enable them to show that they are not unworthy of the headship of the British race which Providence has conferred upon them—that they are neither unmindful of the privileges of this great position nor indifferent to the responsibilities which it involves."

THE SUPERVISION OF THE SOWKAR. THE working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in 1904 according to the report, just issued, was highly satisfactory. During the year there was a slight increase (3·9 per cent) in the number of suits instituted as compared with the previous year, but there was a much larger decrease (13·3 per cent) in the number of darkhasts filed for execution, and the recoveries from debtors as well as the voluntary payments made by them show a fair increase over those of the preceding year. A decrease of 4·5 per cent is evident in the number of applications made before the Conciliators in the four districts, the fair harvest apparently having enabled the ryots to make payments but the conditions of the last few years have made the Sowkars very apprehensive of recovering their claim and inclined to be stringent in their demands. Turning to actual figures the number of suits last year was 14,043 compared ,with 13,513, there being an increase in every district except Poona where there was a slight decrease. The number of darkhasts filed was 14,947, a decrease of 2,301 and out of the total of 20,743, (including arrears) 15,943 were disposed of, the proportion of satisfaction obtained in full or part being 35·2 per cent, while 64·8 per cent were infructuous. The Conciliators, 250 in number, had before them 28,244 applications, a decrease of 1,309, and the number of agreements, effected by them, together with the compromises, gave a proportion of 20·8 per cent of the total disposals, while, where both parties appeared, agreements were affected in 68·5 per cent of the cases. Refering to the work of the Village Munsifs Mr. Novroji Dorabji, the Special Judge under the Act, while pointing out the control exercised, explains the willingness of the Sowkars to go to the Conciliators by their desire to get cheap decrees. On the other hand the ryots when they have made one or two settlements for payment, either through a Conciliator or privately, are not willing to make more agreements which, when filed in the Courts, immediately become decrees,as their capacity for payment is limited. They are diffident that they will not be able to plead their case satisfactorily, and that they may be over persuaded into making an agreement which may not suit them, and for this reason it seems inadvisable to enforce their attendance by the infliction of penalties, although there should be a reasonable number of Conciliators with power to enforce attendance. In the registration department the increase in number as well as in sales was nearly 2 per cent. The registration statistics show that the practice of taking sale-deeds instead of mortgage bonds seems to be on the increase everywhere, though it is difficult to ascertain what proportion of these transactions are really mortgages. The habit of the Sowkars of not giving receipts for payments, unless expressly asked to do so, led to 37 prosecutions, but of these only six procured convictions. This is a point which calls for special attention, for too often the bad business methods of the ryot lead him into being forced to pay more than the amount due from him. This, however, is gradually being remedied, and the enforcement will become less difficult as the ryots understand more fully the advantage secured to them.

NATURE AND SPORT IN EASTERN CANADA. THE latest number of the "Empire Review" contains a highly interesting and instructive article on "Nature and Sport in Eastern Canada" from the pen of Mr. Arthur P. Silver. The climate of Canada, exhibiting as it does so many phases of deep interest, and presenting far sharper contrasts between the seasons than that of Great Britain, matures a hardy and powerful race of men. Each period, we are told by Mr. Silver, has its own fitting open-air occupation. Even winter has its peculiar attractions, and the intense exhilaration of out-door exercise in the invigorating frosty atmosphere of winter is preferred by many to the more languid pleasures of summer. The transition period of a few weeks, which neither falls under the category of winter nor yet of spring, is the only tedious interval. Not until the middle of May does vegetation begin to grow with any rapidity. To this rule, however, there is one notable exception. That sweet little trailing arbutus, "Epigaca repens" adopted as the emblem of the province of Nova Scotia over the motto "We bloom amid the Snows," known as "the Mayflower," which stars the seagreen mosses with rose petals, may fairly be said to be o[illegible] trout in with. About the middle of the most likely all the lakes and rivers so many of the best mood to take the Canada have been depleted salmon[illegible] by mill-dams, and illegal netting that good salmon fishing, not held under lease or by private owners, has now become difficult to obtain, yet there are some very accessible rivers containing sets of good pools, where "Salmo salar" has not been quite exterminated, and treated as if he were the settler's enemy instead of a valued visitor. Capital sea trout-fishing is to be had in many of the woodland streams of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The month of September ushers in the shooting season in Canada when all wild game is at its prime. The sportsman can now choose between cock-shooting with well-broken pointers or setters in the coverts or snipe shooting in the open. Should his ambition run towards big game—a head of the giant moose, the graceful antlers of a caribou stag, or the jet-black felt of the American bear, he should hire a couple of sturdy back woodsmen, or preferably members of the fast vanishing tribe of Mic-Mac Indians, making his way into the interior by means of a birch-bark canoe launched on any one of the several great waterways he may select. In the course of a long day's tramp over the breezy hills and along sheltered woodland paths the Canadian shooting man can fill a very respectable mixed bag, and enjoy the satisfaction which springs from reliance on his own powers aided only by his good dogs, which, as he has himself broken to the gun, afford all the greater pleasure. He enjoys an agreeable satisfaction in success acquired by an intimate knowledge of the haunts and habits of the game birds he seeks—which he has gained by many a hard tramp in past days now so fair to the memory. His idea of sport is not a maximum of slaughter combined with minimum of exertion, but a fair reward for a hard day's work.

LORD CURZON went out for a drive to-day and is slowly recovering his usual health.

THE Hon. Sir James Monteath is permitted to resign with effect from the 6th of August.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Himalaya with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo left Suez yesterday.

THE 36th Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place at Poona from Monday October 9 to Saturday October 14.

AN announcement may be expected before long upon the subject of the future local administration of Simla.

EXPERIMENTS are being made in Calcutta with a view to introducing motor vans into the Postal Service.

THE Plague authorities in Mysore City are now concentrating their atttention on rat-killing, accounting for about 1,000 a day.

THREE leaders of the Khoja community, says the "Prajamitra Karachi," have been out-casted for showing negligence in according due respect to his Highness the Aga Khan.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and party, accompanied by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Knox, left Allahabad on Tuesday for Aligarh.

THE Royal Commission has issued a favourable report on the subject of our food supply in time of war. Several members, however, are not in agreement with the report.

AN unfortunate disturbance has arisen in Lousiana, owing to the action of the State patrols seizing boats in connection with the quarantine regulations.

As two inches of rain fell at Umballa in the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. on the 1st instant, it is hoped that the monsoon may now extend well into the Province. Rain is needed in all districts.

THE Central Persian telegraph line is likely to be extended to Karachi next cold weather. The Home authorities are now engaged in deciding the route to be taken from Bam in South-Eastern Persia.

IN the redistribution of medical appointments in Bombay, Lieut-Colonel Collie takes charge of St. George's hospital. Lieut-Col. J. P. Barry takes his place as Third Presidency Surgeon and is succeeded by Major Grayfoot.

COLONEL EDWARDS, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, leaves for Calcutta on the 6th proximo. He will be back in Simla on the 16th proximo, travelling via Dehra Dun and Saharanpur on the return journey.

AN application has been made by Mr. Montagne Churchill-Shann for a license to provide a general supply of electric energy for electric traction and light and power purposes within the boundaries of the Municipality of Benares.

AN official statement by M de Witte has been given to the Press at New York. While expressing a hope for peace, he makes ominous reservations. Russia is not a quarter beaten, he says, and the Conference is largely a compliment to America.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday, further consideration was given to the report of the committee or the Bill further to amend the city of Bombay Municipal Act. The Corporation rejected the recommendation of the section that no frame building should be erected to a height of more than twenty-five feet.

TELEGRAPHIC news has reached India of the serious illness of Lady Strachey, wife of Sir John Strachey, and Colonel Strachey, Comptroller of the Viceregal, Household, is proceeding Home at once. He had intended taking only short leave, but in view of the fact that his return may now very probably be delayed, he has been permitted by the Viceroy to resign his appointment. The resignation will have effect as soon as his successor can be appointed.

IN view of the Royal visit the Matriculation Examination, which should commence on Nov. 13, will be held on October 30. The subject for essays are: for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, 'The application of the principles of Sanitary Science to Indian Cities ;' for the Karsandas Mulji prize, "A critical examination of the different methods of social reform advocated at the present day ; for the Dossabhoy Hormasji Cama prize, "midwifery practice among the Natives of India, the danger connected with it, a practical suggestions for its improvement ;" for the Sir George LeGrand Jacob prize "How far has the spirit of citizenship been developed in India under the influence of the British Rule:" for the Ashburner prize. "The decay of Indian artistic work of the possibility of revivifying it", and for the Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial of "Relative efficiency and cost of different kinds of illuminants."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 1, was 573 [illegible] as a death-rate of 36·38 per annum per [illegible] year, against 38·93, the corresponding [illegible] years. Of and 51·85 the average over the [illegible] ; 44, plague ; 1, the total number 46 died [illegible] cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 37, small-pox ; 8, measles [illegible] of the nervous system ; phthisis ; 32 [illegible] the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 130, dysentery ; 30, still-born ; 25, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 22 ; Brahmin, 22 ; Lingaet, 10; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 248, Hindu low caste, 79, Musalman, 109, Parsee, 14, Jew, 3; Native Christian, 24, Eurasian, 5 ; European, 9 ; and Buddhist 3. The total number of births was 340 as against 394, the corresponding period of last year, and 304 the average over the past five years.

MANY BOOKS.

THE DISCIPLE'S WIFE by Vincent Brown, is a story in which two men and one woman are most unselfishly engaged in saving another woman from herself and her reckless tendencies. It is downright hard work, especially for the friend of her husband, who apparently devotes all his spare time to watching over her so that no evil may come. The woman herself does not seem worth all this trouble, but as her leaving the path of duty would mean life-long misery to a devoted and quixotic husband his friend's sacrifice of time is comprehensible. Marie Durnford had before her marriage run over the Continent with a by no means admirable young man, Fabian Glynn, her mother's friend and pursued the pair, brought back Marie, and covered up her tracks with the help of his married sister. Later, when she was engaged to Philip Durnford a man, who his friends adored, Glynn got Marie's promise that she would tell her past history to her fiance. She with a fatal facility which was part of her unreliable character pledged her word to do so, but was easily put off performing her promise. Arthur Clonard, the villain,some time after the Durnfords are married comes into their neighbourhood meets Marie and reasserts his baleful influence. It is against this complication threatening the happiness of Philip Durnford that Fabian Glynn, and Bertha Zonal, a good woman, who has had lived through a tragedy in her past, from which her soul rose to great heights of heroism and virtue—work with frenzied energy. Whether they succeed, or whether the tempter drags down his almost willing victim is a problem that long puzzles the reader. It seems absurdly out of proportion with the design of ordinary life that a woman, whose only charm is her beauty, should so absorb the interest of three excellent persons. Her husband, who is pictured as a typical Sir Galahad, apparently found all that he needed for ecstatic happiness in her shallow, vulgar nature and vapid mind, so complex and deceitful is love between the sexes. Fabian Glynn, a clever man of the world, owns to having been ready to marry her, in spite of her history and works with all his intellect and moral force to keep her in the right path, against which she seems, to unprejudiced observers, to have taken a violent prejudice. The story is rescued from unwholesomeness by the lofty ideal of Philip Durnford, who practices quietly what so many only preach. But the reader cannot help thinking that the chief use all concerned put their cultivated intellects to is the discussion of the sex question in one of its least admirable manifestations.

A GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA by Fred. Whishaw (George Bell and Sons). This is one of the stories, of which there is now ripening a plentiful harvest, illustrating the faults, social, economical and political of Russia. The war has aroused considerable interest in the land of the Tsars, we had multitudes of Japanese novels before, and the Russo-Japanese struggle does not seem to have called forth many new ones. But Russia has excited the novelist, who has let his imagination loose on her wide plains and produced a story such as this, more or less picturesque. The hero in this tale is really not the Grand Duke, but his handsome game-keeper, whose near relationship to his master there is little difficulty in guessing. He is married to the daughter of a dissipated Russian priest, and is quite ready to be a kind, ordinary sort of husband, but Matrona dislikes him,because she loves the ne'er-do-well of the village and renders life so unpleasant that Pavloff makes up his mind to leave her and to feign death so that she can marry her lover. Of course, the bear that was supposed to kill the game-keeper in the forest did nothing of the kind, and we meet him again in St. Petersburg, under a new name, working away and in touch with the revolutionary party, who are here shown to consist of two parties, the noble souls, who aspired to greater freedom and a higher moral tone all round, and those who were ready to gain freedom by force. Pavloff falls in love with a beautiful lady in the capital, who chanced to befriend him, but when he finds out that his wife has not contracted the marriage, to make way for which he had pretended to die and disappear, he decides to do what he can to make her happy. He discovers at the same time that Madame Nathalie is in love with him and that she had been the mistress of the Grand Duke. The situation evokes the noblest sentiments of self-sacrifice in the breast of Volodia Pavloff, and he sets out to mitigate the pains and penalties of his unloved wife, who is on her way to Siberia, having been found guilty of murder. Incidentally the terrible doings in St. Petersburg, on the Sunday of the outbreak, are lived through. The general iniquity of the "classes" in Russia is made plain as are the patience and virtue of the "masses." Of course, true love is rewarded, if somewhat tardily, though the Russian horizon looks gloomy to the end.

GOSSIP, by Benjamin Swift, (Duckworth and Co.) is a bright, lively history of the doings of three families and their doctor and lawyer during the crisis in the affairs of the Melmores, when it had to be decided, which of twin-sons was the heir to their father's estate and title. There are minor crises in the concerns of allied friends. Both the twins have sweethearts,neither of whom is acceptable to Lady Melmore, and the consequence is strained relations all round. The telling of the doings and sayings of all these people and the little circle of the county interested, to the verge of excitement, in the great and lesser questions involved, is most entertaining. The author has shown in another book "In Piccadilly" that he has the gifts necessary to chronicle incidents in life without unduly exaggerating the tragedies or taking the bloom of humour off trifling gaieties in the daily intercourse of human beings. His touch is both firm and delicate. We have the lover in every form, young and old impulsive, and resolute, passive and passionate in we have the lookers-on in life whose in the actors event seem shardly less keen than theirs accurately and whose tongues retail subject matter of this the gossip that forms th[illegible] clever sketch. a Basu, proprietor of "The

Mr. Jogendra Chatta the well-known organ of Telegraph" of Cathat city, has embarked in a Hindu opinion hopes will make "The Telegraph" venture which[illegible]d and read by the public. He has largely patronibooks, some of them rare and some printed nineobjects of general interest, on Indian valuable, o'foreign travel. He presents these nine History bound in blue cloth and plainly printed, to books,scribers to "The Telegraph" at the nominal the subf five rupees. The volumes are PRIVATE chargRIES OF THE EMPEROR HUMAYUN, trans-MEfrom the Persian of Jouher, the confidential latant of the Emperor, and translated by [illegible]ajor Charles Stewart, and first published in [illegible]nglish in 1832, price to non-subscribers two rupees. Cunningham's HISTORY of the SIKHS, published in 1848, is another volume which is reprinted in this series and sold to the public for eight rupees. TAVERNIER'S TRAVELS IN INDIA (Phillips' translation) published in 1676·77 is another valuable work reprinted in the "Bangabasi" office and given to non-subscribers to the paper for eight rupees. The other books are SERMISTA AND RATNAVALI, dramas translated from the Bengali by M. M. S. Dutt, (one rupee). TWO MONTHS IN ARRAH IN 1857, by John James Halls (two rupees). This has been out of print and the "Bangabasi" has undertaken the reprinting of it. It tells some incidents of the days of the Mutiny. NATIVE FIDELITY, by a Hindu (two rupees) giving instances of the good spirit evinced by the Hindu people during the Mutiny in 1857-58. INDIA TRACTS 1772-1782 by Major John Scott and Warren Hastings (three rupees), and finally A VISIT TO EUROPE by T. N. Mukharji. (five rupees.) This is the third edition of the record of the author's journey to England and the Continent in 1886. It will be seen that the enterprising proprietor of the "Telegraph" offers his readers for five rupees, books for which the charge to the general public is thirty-two rupees.

IN Messr.George Bell and Sons' miniature series of great writers DANIEL DEFOE is one of the latest publications. It is edited by Albinia Wherry, has six illustrations, the life in condensed form, 1661-1731, an appreciation of the great writer as an author and journalist, a critique of his works and his style, a list of references utilised in this careful little compilation and finally an abbreviated list of his most important works.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONG SPEECH BY M. DE WITTE.

Ominous Reservations,

RUSSIA NOT BEATEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Professor Maartens of the Peace Conference read [illegible] reporters on the quay at New York a statement of M. de Witte hoping "that the acquaintance of two chivalrous foes begun on the battlefield will ripen into a lasting friendship. But Russia must adjudge that the terms offered are admissible before proceeding with the formal negotiations.

The Tsar's acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation, involving the unusual course of the appointment of the Mission before the enemy's terms were even outlined, is an eloquent token of the friendly feelings of Russia towards the United States, and it was in the desire to strengthen the friendship that the Tsar accepted the invitation, and even if the Mission is otherwise barren this will remain a memorable event for Russia and the United States.

M. de Witte was interviewed on the voyage and minimised the importance of the Russian reverses. The Japanese, he said, had not yet acquired such supremacy as to make Russia consider them truly redoubtable. The enemy would have to advance four times as far before he would be in a position to impose terms. The internal situation in Russia in nowise would affect the question of peace. The bulk of the Russians regarded the war simply as a distant colonial war, not threatening the security of the country. He himself strongly favored peace, but the Japanese must be convinced that peace is in nowise indispensable to Russia, who never will accept conditions, even apparently offending her amour propre.'

LONDON, Aug. 2.

General Sokotiloff, the Russian Plenipotentiary, has arrived at Vancouver.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

M. de Witte repudiates the statements ascribed to him by the "New York Herald" regarding the Peace Conference and the Japanese terms.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON ON THE JAPANESE.

A Tribute of Great Praise.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

General Ian Hamilton in unveiling a war memorial to-day paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotic self-sacrifice and concentrated energy of the Japanese which he had been privileged to watch in the past year.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR TIME.

The Question of Grain Storage.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Royal Commission appointed in 1903 to deal with the problem of our Food Supply in Time of War has completed its report, which is reassuring and according to which no enemy is capable of blockading the entire British coast and there is nothing to prevent ample importation of warstuffs.

The minority of the Commission, however, headed by the Duke of Sutherland, take an alarmist view and urge a national system of grain storage.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE U. S.

Dispute over Quarantine.

Owing to [illegible] yellow fever at New Orleans, the Mississippi State [illegible] have seized eighteen Louisiana fishing boats in connection with the quarantine regulations. The Louisiana authorities have in consequence sent a strong protest to Washington and meanwhile are equipping a steamer with howitzers.

Troops are preventing further aggression of the Mississippians.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Leicester has beaten Essex by six wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Notts by 207 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Gloucester by an innings and 118 runs.

Derby has beaten Warwick by an innings and 120 runs.

The match between Kent and Worcester was drawn.

The Australians have beaten Sussex by an innings and 76 runs.

The following is the County Cricket Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percentage
Lancashire	19	11	1	7	10	83·75
Yorkshire	21	15	3	3	12	66·66
Surrey	17	11	3	3	8	57·28
Sussex	20	8	3	9	5	45·45
Leicestershire	17	6	4	7	2	20·00
Kent	14	7	5	2	2	16·66
Notts	15	5	6	4	−1	−09·09
Middlesex	10	4	5	1	−1	−11·11
Warwickshire	16	3	4	9	−1	−14·28
Gloucestershire	12	4	7	1	−3	−27·27
Worcestershire	13	2	5	6	−3	−42·85
Northamptonshire	9	2	5	2	−3	−42·85
Essex	13	3	8	2	−5	−45·45
Derbyshire	15	3	11	1	−8	−57·28
Hampshire	14	1	8	5	−7	−77·77
Somerset	13	1	8	4	−7	−77·77

CHARLES G. IBBIT, one of the famous "Six Hundred" who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade, has died at Middletown, in Connecticut. He was born at Cambridge in 1833, and claimed that he drilled King Edward when his Majesty was a youth, and taught him to use the musket.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTE AT MUSCAT.

Hague Tribunal's Award Awaited.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The proceedings before the Hague Tribunal in connection with the arbitration in the Anglo-French difference relative to the Muscat affair, have terminated and the award is now awaited.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

French Programme Ready.

The French Note giving the details of the French programme at the Morocco Conference has been handed to the German Ambassador in Paris.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup :—

Red Robe	1
Henry 1st	2
Royal Head	3

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

LORD LAMINGTON PRESIDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

Members of the Indian Civil Service gave a farewell dinner to the Hon. Sir James Monteath tonight at the Club Western India. Covers were placed for thirty-four. The table was neatly decorated. H. E. Lord Lamington presided. There were three official toasts, namely, the King, the Governor of Bombay, and Sir James Monteath.

The following were the guests present :—H. E. Lord Lamington, the Hon Mr Fulton, Hon Mr Edgerley, Hon Mr Lamb, Hon Mr Jenkins, Messrs Logan, Heaton, Lucas, Stewart, Bolus, Pratt, Sladen Lucas, Orr, Du Boulay, Lawrence, Fawcett, Kincaid, Cadell, Chuckarbutty, Swifte, Shepherd, Mead, Keating, Edwardes, Vernon, Monteath, French, Dutt, Monie, Clayton, Ker, Bolus, and Montgomerie. The proceedings which were marked by greatest cordiality throughout lasted up to a late hour.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The divisional football cup tournament will be held in Poona from Tuesday next. Nine teams have entered with the following result of drawing:—

Right half battalion of East Lancashires vs. Right half of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Right half Connaught Rangers vs Left half battalion, East Lancashires.

Left half, Connaught Rangers vs Left half Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Left half Liecesters all drew byes,

The Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, and right half battalion, Liecester, will play on Tuesday next.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A slight rise is taking place in plague mortality ot the Bombay presidency where 615 deaths occurred last week against 471 in the previous seven days. With this one exception, the disease is everywhere dying out at least for a time being. The returns for the seven days ending 29th ultimo, today published, show, excluding Bombay, in the whole of India only 409 plague deaths, Madras presidency reporting 23, Bengal 16, the United Provinces 22, the Punjab 128, Burma 147, Mysore State 68, Central India 4, and Rajputana one.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

Another sum of ninety seven pounds sterling has been subscribed to the earthquake relief fund.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Lord Kitchener makes a short trip in the direction of Narkhanda next week, but does not repeat this year the prolonged expedition which he made towards Tibet last season from Simla.

FAREWELL DINNERS IN SIMLA.

Farewell dinners are to be given at the United Service Club here to-morrow to Messrs. Benton and Preston, and in September to Sir Edmund Elles.

His Highness the Rajah of Nabha has arrived here.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

POONA, Aug. 3.

Play commenced after 2 o'clock to-day. The Gymkhana went in for their second venture and were all soon disposed of for 54 runs. Most of them were caught out. They lost the match by one innings and 13 runs. The following are the full scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Carnegy, b Madon	11	l b w, b Warden	7
Lieut Finlayson, c Chothia, b Madon	17	c Merhomji, b Dubash	10
Lieut Airy, c Masani, b Dubash	20	c Merhomji b Warden	0
Capt Clarke, b Dubash	3	c Raja, b Dubash	12
Lieut Ling, c Warden, b Dubash	8	c Raja, b Dubash	0
Lieut Plumer, c Warden, b Dubash	0	c Raja, b Warden	0
Lieut O'Leary, b Dubash	4	c Mansook, b Warden	1
Capt Rose, b Warden	7	not out	4
Col Stevens, l-b w, b Warden	7	c Mehta, b Warden	0
Mr Holman, not out	7	st Masani b Warden	8
Lieut Yates, c and b Warden	0	c and b Dubash	4
Extras	15	Extras	8
Total	99	Total	54

BARONET C. C.

Masani, l-b-w, b Stevens	1
Mehta, b Holman	9
Chothia, c Airy, b Ling	14
Merhomji, b Stevens	25
Raja (junior), c Rose, b Stevens	8
N Modi, c Plumer, b Airy	44
Dubash, c Yates, b Holman	21
Madon, c Airy, b Holman	17
Irani, c Plumer, b Airy	19
Mansook, st Finlayson, b Ling	0
Warden, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	166

THE PUNJAB LAND PRESERVATION ACT.

A BLUNDER TO BE REMEDIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 3

"Some one has blundered," said Mr. Gordon Walker in introducing the Punjab Land Preservation Act Amendment Bill at the Simla meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council. The object of the original Act was to enable the Government to protect sub-montane villages which fringe the Sewalik range of the lower Himalayas from those disastrous torrents which are precipated by bare hill sides when denuded of vegetation. The ignorant villagers, enjoying easy comfort beneath the forest-clad slopes, sallies forth occasionally to destroy tree scrub und herbage indiscriminately, without pausing to think that, while ministering to hispresent requirements, he is rendering his own future existence impossible. The Government, therefore, took powers to prevent depradations in prescribed jungle areas. The Act conferring these powers is so worded that in ordinary cases the Government can prohibit the removal of any forest produce other than grass, save for bona fide domestic and agricultural purposes, and in special cases can prohibit "the removal of forest produce including grass, even for bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes".

When the Act in question was framed by the Legal Remembrancer the prohibition against the removal of forest produce concluded with the words "for any purpose". Somebody, no one knows who, now thought he could improve upon this phraseology and the Act was raised in terms previously quoted. The immediate result is that the prohibition against the removal of forest produce for bona fide domestic or agricultural purpose is now legally held not to apply to the removal of forest produce for sale. The general consequence is that the very purpose, which, of all others, most called for prohibition, that is to say, free traffic in hillside timber and grass, escapes the Act. While the purpose least to be discouraged, namely 'bona fide' domestic or domestic or agricultural consumption of fuel and fodder, is firmly caught. No satisfactory explanation of the mistake in the working of the Act, Mr. Gardon Walker confessed, can be discoverd. However, the amending Bill will now remedy the mischief and the Council will meet again on Saturday next to pass it.

MOTOR POSTAL VANS.

EXPERIMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

As an experimental measure, the Postal authorities have sanctioned the use of a motor-car for conveyance of the mails. Under present arrangements the car runs from the General Post Office to Entally Post Office only and makes the same number of trips daily that horse vans used to make ; this arrangement came into force from the 1st instant, and should the experiment prove successful the system will be gradually extended to suburban Post Offices.

THE SOBHA BAZAAR MURDER.

[illegible] REWARD OFFERED.

([illegible]ROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The [illegible]issioner of Police offers a reward of Rs. 5,000 to any one furnishing information that shall lead to [illegible]tion of the Sobha Bazaar murderer.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs ROVERS.

THE game last evening in the Harwood League on the Cooperage was played under very adverse weather conditions, heavy rain an hour before play rendering the ground so slippery that the player found it difficult to obtain a foothold, while rains almost throughout the whole of the first half did not improve matters. In the circumstances good football was out of the question and, indeed, the first half hardly deserves to be treated seriously. Before the rain came down the Rovers, who played with only nine men during the first five minutes, were hard pressed, but managed to keep their goal intact. Ten minutes after the game started the rain commenced to fall and soon the ground was swept by a heavy squall which lasted to the end of the first moiety. Any description of the play during this period would be superfluous. Suffice to say that the gunners managed to net the ball once which, as things turned out, was the only score made in the match. The second half was most uninteresting play ranging for the most part in Rovers' territory and poor shooting in the extreme accounting for the fact that the Gunners did not add to their score. Just on time the Rovers got the ball down the field to the Artillery goal, but nothing came of the effort, the game ending as follows :—

Royal Garrison Artillery	1 Goal
Rovers	Nil

STATEMENT of patients treated at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, during the month of July, shows that the males attendance was 706, females 466, children males 298, children female 256, total 1726, Average males 22·8, females, 15·0, children males 9·6, children females 8·3, total 55·7.

THE visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Punjab will take place during the earlier part of their forthcoming tour in India. The first place visited will be Lahore, where their Royal Highnesses will arrive from Bikaneer on the 28th November, leaving again for Peshawar on the 1st December. During their stay at Lahore, they will be entertained at a ball given by the Province. On their return journey southward, the Prince and Princess will spend one day (the 6th December) at Amritsar, and will arrive at Delhi on the following day, remaining there as the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor until the 10th December, when they will proceed to the camp of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by whom they will be entertained during the extensive manœuvres which are to take place in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts. Later in the course of their tour, Their Royal Highnesses will pay a visit to Simla where their stay will extend from the 6th to the 10th March.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the "Telegraph" reports that the island of Sakhalin, now occupied by the Japanese, has resumed its original name, Kabapulo, Cape Patience becomes Cape Kataoka, and Patience Bay will henceforth be Hichiro Bay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The 32nd Lancers move next on relief to Sialkot instead of Rawalpindi as previously ordered. The 81st Pioneers move from Secunderabad to Aden in relief of the wing of 94th Russel's Infantry. The relief will be carried out by R. I. M. S. "Canning" which sails from Bombay with the Pioneers about 15th August.

Lieutenant J. Aitken, A. V. D., remains at home on extended sick leave until October next.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Huskisson, R. E, is transferred from the Eastern Command to Secunderabad Division as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Madras, but will continue to officiate as Commanding Royal Engineer, Secunderabad Division.

On return from leave, Major J. C. Rimington, R. E., is posted to the Eastern Command as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Presidency Brigade.

The annual trooping programme is published :—The movements of troops between India and England will be carried out by the steamers Assaye, Sicilia, Plassy and Ionian.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDER.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Committee.—Major-General A. G. Creigh, Commanding 6th (Poona) Division—President. Colonel J. C. Swann, C. B., Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, Western Command—Vice-President.

Executive Committee.—Lieut-Colonel N J Goodwyn, D S O, Inspector of Gymnasia in India—President. Members :—Captain The Hon'ble W G S Cadogan, 10th Hussars, Major T P England, Commanding M I School, Major C F T Murray, Supply and Transport Corps, Captain J C MacSwiney, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, Captain J H Anderson, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Captain G Christian, D S O, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant R R Forbes, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Captain A N Lovell, 29th Lancers, Major F J M Edwards, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, Lieutenant G W C Luccas, Body Guard, Captain J B Corry, D S O, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Major R G Burton, 94th Russel's Infantry, Major G A Brownrigg, 107th Pioneers and Lieutenant and Riding Master J F Parr, R F A, Honorary Secretary ;—Captain H K Umfreville, Superintendent of Gymnasia.

The 36th Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place at Poona on and from Monday 9th October, to Saturday, 14th October inclusive.

Parandhar Sanitarinm.—Major C. G. Blackader D S O, 1st battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, to be Commandant, vice brevet Major J S J Baumgartner 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, vacated Dated 23rd July, 1905.

3rd Skinner's Horse—2nd Lieutenant R W Manderson, officiating Double Company Officer, 94th Russels Infantry, is transferred as an officiating Squadron Officer.

37th Dogras—2nd Lieut F Nicholson, officiating Double Company Officer to be a Double Company Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry—Capt T X Britten, 3rd Double Company commander, to be pro tem, 2nd Double Company Commander. Captain H C Hill, 4th Double Company commander, to be pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander and Capt W FitzA Stewart, Double company Officer, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander but to remain seconded, vice Major J J O'B Sexton seconded,

Lieutenant P M Heath Double company Officer to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander vice Capt W FitzA Stewart seconded,

29th Lancers.—Captain G. J. G. Young, I. M. S., to the medical charge, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Kellie, I. M. S, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Derajat and Bannu Brigades.

32nd Lancers.—Captain R. M. Barron, I. M. S., to the officiating medical charge, vice Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., transferred temporarily to the Civil Department.

37th Lancers.—Captain T. G. F. Paterson, I. M. S, to the medical charge, vice Major T. W. Irvine, I. M. S., transferred to the Civil Department.

107th Pioneers.—Captain L. P. Farrell, I. M. S. to the officiating medical charge, vice Captain E. F. E. Baines, I. M. S., granted leave.

112th Infantry.—Captain H. A. J. Gidney, I. M. S. to the medical charge, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Briggs, I. M. S., appointed Principal Medical Officor, Karachi Brigade.

Loralai Outpost.—Captain D. G. R. S. Baker, I. M. S., to the medical charge, vice Captain DeVere, Conden, I. M. S., transfered to the Civil Department.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon I. M. Cabral, I. S. M, D., from the submedical charge of Section Hospital, Ahmednagar, to the submedical charge of Station Hospital, Nasirabad,

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon G, E, Deane, I, S, M, D, from the Station Hospital, Kirkee, to the sub-medical charge of Section Hospital, Ahmednagar,

2nd-Lieutenant F, C, Meckler, Unattached List, will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The following posting :—Captain W, P, I, Davies, I Battery, Royal Hrseo Artillery to 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain A, B,, Forman, 64th Battery Royal Field Artillery, to I Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel W, H, Cummings No, 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to Royal Garrison Artillery, Gibraltar, on promotion.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Byass, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, has passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII., King's Regulations, and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brevet-Colonel G. A. Gott, 37th Lancers, has been permitted to return to duty.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—2nd Lieutenant E. C. O. Ross, West Riding Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for two weeks, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India, pending retirement, from 20th July to 23rd October :—Divisional Staff.—Brevet-Colonel G. C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th (Quetta) Division Pension service thirty-second year, commenced 24th October, 1904.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence: Seaforth Highlanders (1st Battalion).—Captain D. H. Graeme, out of India, up to 22nd July 1905, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave sanctioned in Command Order No. 181 of 1905.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Colonel J. I. Routh out of India, for three months, on medical certificate.

ARRIVALS, AUGUST 3.

Captain A C Ralph, I A, on leave, from Mhow.

Lieut B B Paymaster, I M S, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Captain E B F Boddam, 5th Goorkhas, on leave, from Kasauli.

Captain B S Bartlett, R A M C, on leave, from Delhi.

Captain R A Currie, Som L I, on leave, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 3.

Lieut R Wolmsley, Ord Dept on duty, to Trimulghery.

Captain S O Everitt, 1st Leicester Regt., from leave to Belgaum.

THE King has ordered three wards in the Military Hospital, Millbank, to be named, respectively, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria, in commemoration of Their Majesties' inspection of the Hospital on the 1st ultimo.

THE scheme for the formation of an Imperial Customs Service has been referred back to the Secretary of State for India for his sanction of the detailed proposals of the Government of India.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when consideration of the report of the Committee on the Bill further to amend the city of Bombay Municipal Act, was resumed. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, presided.

FRAME VS. MASONRY BUILDINGS.

In clause 44, the Committee had recommended the insertion of the following section after section 349 of the Act :—"349C. No frame building shall be erected or raised to a greater height than twenty-five feet from its plinth level. Provided, however, that subject to the limits of height prescribed by sections 349 A and 349 B it shall be lawful, with the approval of the Commissioner in each case to erect or raise not more than two upper storeys of frame building upon masonry walls below, provided such masonry walls be in the opinion of the Commissioner suitable and sufficiently strong for the support of such upper storeys."

In support of their recommendation the Committee stated :—Some of the members of the Committee are of opinion that this section should be deleted. But the majority are in favour of retaining the section as amended, they being of opinion that the maximum height permissible in respect of frame buildings should be twenty-five feet and not twenty, so as to admit of two storeys being conveniently erected. They also think that there will be no harm in allowing the erection of one or two upper storeys of frame buildings upon sufficiently strong masonry walls, as in these cases the chances of the extremeties of the poles rotting under the ground will be obviated.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the section recommended by the Committee be deleted. He said the section in question dealt with the question of restricting the height of frame buildings. The draft Bill provided for a height of twenty feet only, while the Committee recommended a height of twenty-five feet. They further recommended that on masonry walls frame buildings could be raised to the height of two storeys. But on a reconsideration the majority of the Committee had come to the conclusion that it was not desirable to restrict the height of frome buildings as proposed. He thought the restriction should be done away with altogether. The provision restricting the height of buildings to twenty feet had been introduced in the Bill at the suggestion of a representative Committee appointed by Government to draw certain lessons from the Sittaram Building catastrophe. Mr. Ibrahim said he failed to understand how such a recommendation could be made as a result of that disaster. The Sittaram Building was a masonry building and not a frame building and it was inexplicable that as a precaution against such disasters, a restriction against frame buildings should have been suggested. In the City of Bombay 95 per cent of the buildings were frame buildings and he failed to see why such elaborate provisions should be made for the construction of frame buildings, when they knew that they were providing under their new regulations various restricions for the stability of buildings. For instance they were introducing a regulation to the effect that every building should be constructed under the supervision of a lisensed surveyor who should be responsible for the work done. Again under the new regulations the house-owner would not only have to supply plans showing demensions of walls, posts and roofs as provided in the existing regulations, but also to provide information regarding scantlings, girders and other materials to be used. They were now taking all possible measures to secure stability of buildings. He submitted that the provision would result in practically prohibiting frame buildings in the city. He considered that by compelling house-owners to construct masonry buildings they would be put to disadvantage in regard to space as compared with frame buildings of the same dimensions. He maintained that sufficient time had not elapsed to show that the existing building bye-laws had failed and that nothing had happened to justify the introduction of more stringent regulations.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposion.

THE HON. MR. DUNN.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn said :—I would preface the few remarks, I desire to make on this subject by saying that I feel sure that whatever difference of opinion may obtain as regards the provisions proposed to be made in the matter of framed buildings, we are all actuated by a sincere desire for the welfare of the city and the safety of its inhabitants. I may also venture, I think, to assume that those members of Corporation, who are also property owners desire that any buildings they erect should be well-constructed buildings not subject to rapid decay and not likely to collapse and they expect to get proper value for their money. Now the objections which are raised to the proposed limitations on framed structures are, I understand, firstly, that a greater cost will be involved, and secondly, that a less space will be obtainable within the four walls of the buildings, if solid construction is made obligatory. Another objection, I believe, is that a framed building can be more rapidly constructed than a masonry building and thus will give a quicker return on the capital expended. It is argued also that as a large proportion of houses in this city are of framed construction and as many of these have stood for 80 or 100 years, the limitation is unnecessary on the score of public safety. I will take this last point first. The buildings that were constructed from 80 to 100 years ago are very different in character to those which have of recent years been springing up in such numbers all over the city. They were not, I imagine, built as speculations, but mainly as family residences. There were not many of them in course of erection at the same time. They were not hurriedly put up, Labour was cheaper and I should say much more conscientious than now. The wood used in their construction was of a kind which is practically unobtainable nowadays. It was the finest well-seasoned product of Calicut and Kanara teak which no teak is more durable, and the beams and posts were of generous proportions. In addition to this these buildings did not depend for their stability on the teakwood alone. Walls of serviceable thickness were also provided, so that if the posts perished the walls would remain. Compare this with the state of things now going on, where in most cases teakwood of very inferior description and indifferently jointed if at all, is the sole support of the roof, and the walls mere thin curtain walls between the posts made of cheap soft bricks and bad mortar put together anyhow. The experience of the Improvement Trust in the inspection of properties for acquisition has shown that it is frequently the case even with the old buildings that the teak posts are completely rotted away at the bottom at the west and south-west corners of the building and wherever bathing places are located close to them, With the class of teak now commonly in use this state of things would come about in very few years, and whereas the old buildings had substantial walls, the failure of the teakwood in these new erections is liable to bring about the collapse of the building. It is necessary every year for a large number of houses to be pulled down in whole or in part in order to avoid accidents from collapses. Last year 202 notices were issued by the Municipal authorities for the removal of unsafe buildings. These in nearly every case were due to the timber having decayed. In spite of such precautions, however, I find, that in the last five years 122 buildings or parts of buildings have collapsed in the city, injuring 30 people and killing 26 ; and I feel sure that without the limitation proposed to be placed on framed construction, the tale of accidents of this nature will very considerably increase in the future. Turning now to the question of cost the apparent cheapness of most of the framed structures erected of late years and still being erected in such numbers is due to the very inferior material and workmanship employed. Were only good sound teak used and were it properly framed and jointed, were the walls to be built only of good material properly put together, I have no hesitation in saying that having regard to the high prize of teakwood the cost would not be less than that of masonry construction. Indeed, the balance would be, if anything, in favour of the latter. It is I believe, said that a framed building does not require the skilled supervision necessary for a masonry building. I cannot accept that as being the case. No doubt it generally does not get the supervision. It is too often left to a carpenter, mistry on Rs. 30 or 40 a month, who robs his employer by the bad material, he uses and the scamped workmanship which he puts in the building. The owner in fact does not get what he pays for. He gets a shaky jerry built house for the price of a sound one, mainly because he is so short sighted as not to employ proper supervision. I assume, of course, that the owner would desire that his building should be well-constructed and I assume that no one here is in sympathy with the jerry-builder, and if we consider only the honest builder in combination with the owner, who desires a well-constructed building, then I say that the question of cost does not arise in comparing the merits of framed and solid construction. There is one other point which should appeal to the owner, however indifferent he my be to the public safety. The life of a framed building is of much less duration than that of a masonry building. This means a much higher sinking found to replace the building at the end of its term of life. A higher rate of insurance has to be paid, and to keep the building in proper condition higher annual expenditure on repairs is necessary. If the extra recurring expenditure thus caused be capitalised the idea of cheapness as regards these buildings will be still further discounted.

(Concluded on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

On Cleaning Blouses.

THE COURT BALL.

SOME BEAUTIFUL DRESSES.

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE great social event lately has been, of course, the festivities at Buckingham Palace to celebrate the birthday of Princess Victoria, which commenced with a children's party, and concluded next day with a State Ball. Lord and Lady Iveagh had a Royal dinner in the evening at their beautiful house in Grosvenor Place, the principal guests being Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, and Princess Ena of Battenberg. Afterwards Lady Iveagh had an evening party ; but the Royalties left early, "en route" for the Court Ball, and the party was over shortly after midnight. Another big dinner was given by the French Ambassador in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The Italian Ambassador with Mme. Panso, the Russian, German, and Austrian Ambassadors were all bidden, as well as most of the "personnel" of the French and American Embassies. The remaining guests included the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Cora, Lady Strafford and Mr. Kennard, Lord and Lady Craven, Lord and Lady Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck with Miss Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. William Lowther with their daughters, Mme. Viengne and Miss Mabel Lowther, Sir Ernest Cassel, Mrs. Potter-Palmer, Sir Vincent Caillard, Mrs. Jack Leslie, and Mrs. Beaumont.

Almost everyone was "en route" for the State Ball, an unusually large number of invitations having been issued. The procession of Royalties did not enter the ball-room until after eleven o'clock. The Queen was, as usual conspicuous for the beauty of her gown, an Indian embroidery robe of gold and silver being worn over black, and beautiful diamonds for ornaments. Others in the Royal procession were the Duke and Duchess of Sparta, Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan, the Duke of Connaught, and Princess Patricia, Prince and Princess Christian with their two daughters, and Princess Henry of Battenberg with Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Ena. Of those in attendance on the Queen no one looked better than the Duchess of Portland, all in white, who was again acting as Mistress of the Robes for the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Duchess of Devonshire was conspicuous in her splendid diamond tiara ; the Duchess of Buckingham wore diamonds and her emeralds with a white gown, and of the diplomatic ladies none looked better than Princess Liechtenstein. Lady Airlie, who brought Lady Edith Ogilvy as well as Miss Joan Mitford, looked very well in black with fine diamonds ; others in mourning or half-mourning were Lady Northbrook (who chaperoned her daughter, Miss Abercromby). Lady Farquhar, and Lady Stanley of Alderley. Lady Dufferin looked extremely well, and so did Lady Coke, who wore pink. Lady Huntingdon was in mauve, and Lady Duncannon was in white and yellow. Most of the debutantes wore white, but Princess Ena of Battenberg was an exception, her gown being of pale-blue satin. Everything both at the Royal and general suppers was beautifully done, and afterwards dancing became more general, though dancing is never a great feature of the Court balls, and the heat was tremendous. There were a good many young men, including a number of Guardsmen, also several Highlanders, such as Lord Graham wearing kilts, so there were a fair number of partners. It was not until two o'clock and after that the great number of their Majesties' guests left the Palace.

Numbers of beautiful frocks were worn and it was noticeable that on the whole there was a distinct tendency towards less elaboration of trimming, although the various fabrics used were of a richer, handsomer, and more solid kind than was the case earlier in the season. One of the loveliest gowns, among many exquisite toilettes, was that which was worn by the Countess of Portsmouth. It was a picture dress of pale blue satin, very rich and soft in texture, made with a full skirt, and a bodice coming to a long point in front. Both skirt, and bodice were garlanded with pale pink roses, arranged in the form of oval medalions. The flower-wreaths were set round with gathered lace in a very quaint and pretty fashion. Above the flowers there were Louis, XV. bows of velvet ribbon in a deeper shade of blue, finished with silver cords and acorns. The bodice was draped with real Alencon lace, and trimmed with velvet Louis XV. bows while the short sleeves were made entirely of the same beautiful lace. The Countess of Kingston's dress was of white satin, with diamond embroideries and yellow velvet bows. Lady Newborough wore a very striking gown of pale green chiffon, with an overdress of real lace coming down in long points, like a peplum, from the waist. The green chiffon petticoat was garlanded with wreaths of pale green chiffon roses and trimmed with true lover's knots, while the bodice was almost entirely covered with lace, and wreathed with pale green roses to match the skirt.

Lady Laking's gown was of mauve chiffon, the lower part of the skirt consisting of a deep flounce of mauve satin, connected with the chiffon by a crescent-shaped embroidery in silver. The bodice was of lace over mauve chiffon, with silver embroideries and lace sleeves. A lovely white satin dress was worn by Mrs. Ronalds, covered with an embroidery of roses in white soft silk and chiffon, glittering with a fine tracery of silver, and having sprays of foliage worked in silver and crystal bugles. The bodice was embroidered in the same way, and draped lightly round the decolletage with silver-spangled net. Viscountess Marsham's gown was of white chiffon, with lace on the bodice and silver embroideries, and a pretty skirt of chiffon with a satin flounce embroidered with silver leaves. Lady Farquhar wore a beautiful gown, with rouleaux of black soft satin, and jet-embroidered and transparent lace over white ; while Lady Stanley was in very fine black Bretonne net, with a shaped flounce of satin, arranged to cover the lower part of the skirt and adorned with garland embroideries in fine jet. A beautiful picture gown was worn by Mrs. Kenneth Balfour. It was made in an old-world China silk of palest grey, with a design representing clusters of large pink roses round the hem of the skirt. The bodice was arranged with a fichu of white and silver lace, fastened with a cluster of large pink roses, while the sleeves consisted of a puff of silk, finished with lace draperies in white and silver.

There were numerous dinner parties at the Hotel Cecil on Sunday night, when the programme of the dinner concert contained some interesting items, Mr. and Lady Kathleen Gaussen entertained a party, including Lady Gort, Lord and Lady Castletown, and Sir Kenneth Matheson ; while Miss Sutton, the victorious American tennis-player, was also dining. The great event of the week at the Savoy was the dinner given by Captain Kaburaki, the naval attache to the Japanese Embassy, in honour of Prince and Princess Arisugawa, when everything was charmingly done in true Japanese fashion. At Claridge's Hotel the visitors still included Adeline Duchess of Bedford and Mary Duchess of Hamilton, while Georgiana Lady Dudley was also staying there besides Lady Ross and numerous Americans. At the Coburg Hotel, Princess Gottfried Hohenlohe had arrived, as well as Lord Radnor, Lady Brownlow, Lord and Lady Tankerville, Lady Marjorie Wilson, Lady Hesketh, and Sir George Meyrick. Lord and Lady Abingdon and their daughter are still at Tallant's Hotel in North Audley Street, where the later arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Villiers.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Winans, took place in Paris last week and was a very smart affair. She is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Winans and was "introduced" two years ago, when she was presented at Court, and her mother gave several parties for her in the house she and Mr. Winans rented in Park Lane for that season. Mrs. Winans was a Whistler, a cousin of the great Whistler. Her brother, Mr. Tom Whistler, has an exceedingly beautiful daughter, Gwendolyn. Miss Winans has made a good match, having married Prince de Bearn et Chalais, Secretary to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg. She had a magnificent trousseau and large numbers of very beautiful presents. The young couple intend to spend the rest of the summer at Bleak House, Newport, a beautiful place belonging to Mr. Ross R. Winans. Mr. Winans is well-known as a lover, of horses and his trophies from "Shows" are innumerable. Well-known at Dublin he was quite the mainstay of the Richmond Horse Show where Miss Winans was always to be seen on the coach enjoying her father's successes. She is herself an excellent horsewoman.

The first thing to remember about lingerie blouses and hats is that if they are to outlast more than one season they should be washed before they get very soiled. It is no economy to get just one more wear out of a slightly dirty blouse, for grease cannot be washed out of it without radical and severe treatment warranted to destroy very delicate material. A great many women wash their own blouses, preferring to do this rather than entrust them to the ravaging process of the general wash—and fluffy hats of muslin embroidery or linen are easily washed by the owner herself after having been unpicked. When the lingerie blouse assumes a greyish, yellow tinge, soaking it overnight in buttermilk before washing will bleach it; and if one night has not improved it, twenty-four hours surely will. Very delicate material should never be rubbed in the washing. The best way to avoid separating the threads of delicate fabrics is to have already made a jarful of liquid or soft soap to be used for washing these materials only. Scraps of white soap cut up and dissolved in hot water make the best kind of suds. By adding a teaspoonful of alcohol to each quart of soapsuds the cleaning process will be materially lightened. The water should be tepid, and the material should never be rubbed or wrung out, but merely squeezed and gently shaken in the water. Many people use bran, which is an excellent substitute for soap when washing delicate muslins. Boil wheat bran in about a quart of soft water (rain water, if possible) for half an hour. When cool strain off the liquor, and use instead of suds. For delicate coloured blouses and frocks a thick corn meal well salted will take out the dirt without fading the material. The mush is used as if it were soap, and the material will not require starching. It should be rinsed in two waters at least.

For those who prefer the laces over their summer frocks starched stiffly, the starch should be mixed with cold water until it is of the consistency of milk, then boiled until it is perfectly transparent. Frills and edges should be squeezed through the starch, and then rolled in a towel and clapped until they are fairly dry. Now pull each piece of lace out exactly as it is to look when dry, pin on the ironing board or on a pillow. When dry press between tissue paper with a hot iron. Where a cream coloured lace has faded to white, a few teaspoonfuls of coffee added to the starch will give it back the yellowish look. Experiment with a rag until you get the right shade. Grease spots that won't vanish with ordinary measures can be removed from cotton or linen by rubbing with 95 per cent. alcohol then sponged off with weak alcohol and a small quantity of ammonia added to it. A little javelle water is used to remove peach stains which will not come out by boiling. This is the way to prepare it. Into a large saucepan, porcelain-lined if possible, put four pounds of bicarbonate of soda and four quarts of hot water. Stir frequently with a wooden stick until the soda is all dissolved, then add one pound of chloride of lime, and stir occasionally until nearly all the solids are dissolved. Let the liquid cool in a kettle, then strain the clear part through a cheese-cloth into wide-mouthed bottles.

THE GRANTING OF TODDY-LICENCES.

The following petition, relating to the granting of toddy-licences, has been forwarded from the inhabitants of Gorai to Mr. W. C. Shepherd, District Collector at Thana :—

Sir, :—We the undersigned residents of Gorai in the Taluka of Salsette beg to bring to your kind notice that, whereas for the current year eight licences have been granted for drawing toddy the number for the next year has been limited to 3 only, and that the new arrangement is sure to cause much inconvenience. We may be allowed therefore to point out that as though there have been 8 licences during the current year the supply of toddy has been inadequate. Consequently the supply next year will be far below the demand and that most of the toddy consumers will be deprived of their beverage. What the tea is to you, Sir, toddy is to us and much more, and we earnestly implore you to have an eye to our needs. We trust, therefore, that you will be pleased to issue as early as possible more licences and if the matter does not rest with you, you will be so kind as to forward our representation with your recommendation in our favour, to the authority vested with the power of granting licences, for which act of kindness we shall ever be grateful.

DANGERS TO MOTORISTS.

A good illustration of the kind of conduct which gets motorists all undeserving into trouble was witnessed in a quiet West End road the other day, where two boys placed themselves deliberately in the middle of the road in front of an advancing car. Naturally, under the circumstances, the driver held on his way, assuming that the youngsters would dodge aside as soon as he got near them, and lucky it was that he did so. For, waiting until the car was within a few yards of them, the youngsters then leapt aside, one to the right and one to the left, in a manner which would infallibly have ensured that one of them was knocked over if the driver had turned to one side or the other in an attempt to avoid them. Yet if that accident had happened it would doubtless have been recorded in the papers as another motor outrage.

MR. EDISON'S PERSISTENCE.

Mr. Edison has been describing to readers of the "World's Work" the personal qualifications and the type of mind necessary for an inventor. Here is one extract :

In working out an invention, the most important quality is persistence. Nearly every man who develops a new idea works it up to a point where it looks impossible, and then he gets discouraged. That's not the place to get discouraged, that's the place to get interested. Hard work and for ever sticking to a thing till it's done are the main things an inventor needs. I can't recall a single problem in my life, of any sort, that I ever started on that I didn't solve, or prove that I couldn't solve it. I never let up, until I had done everything that I could think of, no matter how absurd it might seem as a means to the end I was after.

MATSUCHENKO, THE "BLOODTHIRSTY" MUTINEER.

Victor Hugo and Bret Harte would have been interested in Matsuchenko, the ringleader of the Potemkin mutineers. The "Daily Mail" gives the following description of him from the "Neue Freie Presse" : "This bloodthirsty mutineer possesses the naivete and the smile of a little child. In his eyes you may read the melancholy of the stepps and the dreaminess of the woods. He never speaks of his aged mother, who lives in a small Russian village, without tears in his eyes. He presented every member of the Potemkin's crew with a souvenir, and was heartbroken at the failure of his plans."

THE IRISH GOLD MINE.

A Londonderry telegram to a home paper says it is now definitely known that the Donegal gold mine is located in Innishowen on the estate of the Earl of Shaftesbury. A lease of 6,000 acres has been obtained from his lordship by a capitalist of experience in mining operations. The reef is rich in silver and lead, as well as in gold. It is calculated that silver and lead will pay for working. Eight ounces of the reef produced a fair-sized button of gold.

CLARET-SKINNED BANANAS.

The arrival of the long-promised claret-skinned bananas in London attracted much attention, and the samples were readily taken away by good class fruiterers. The fruits come from Barbados, and if the new coloured dainty is appreciated by the public thousands of bunches will follow during the season. The flesh of these bananas possesses a much finer flavour than the Madeira fruit.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Next I understand that perhaps even greater stress is laid on the fact that a framed building allows of larger floor spaces within the four walls than does a building of solid construction. On a site which is in size and shape properly suitable for building purposes this cannot be a matter of very great importance. There is possibly a saving of 14 or 16 inches in each direction. On a site with a very narrow frontage or of very shallow depth the point may be of importance but I am decidedly of opinion that no high building should be allowed on a site which is unsuitable for the purpose by reason of its narrow frontage or shallow depth, and it is not reasonable that an important provision for the public safety should be objected to on this ground. A framed building of two stories in height could still be built on such narrow frontage under the limitation proposed. As regards rapidity of construction there is probably something to say for the framed building, but the point is not one of prime importance and is certainly not one which should influence the decision of the question where the public safety is concerned. So much for the objections. The reasons is which have led to it being considered necessary to make the provisions in question are that it is felt that this style of construction, as now practised is not consistent with the public safety if applied to tall buildings. It is not considered expedient to prohibit timber framed structures entirely, but it is felt that to continue to allow tall buildings of three and more storeys to be constructed in this manner would be to perpetuate the danger to which the public are exposed owing to the liability of the timber to perish from rot and the stability of the whole structure to be thus imperilled. Buildings so constructed are moreover more liable to destruction from fire than solid masonry buildings, and that the insurance companies recognise this is shown by the fact that the rate for such buildings are 33 to 50 per cent. higher than for solid structures. It is no doubt the fact that with the provisions now being introduced into the Act to ensure better supervision and to fix responsibility for all work the dangers from jerry-building should be greatly reduced. No amount of supervision, however, will prevent timber from perishing from rot, and thought it may be said that we ought to assume that he supervision in future will be efficient we know perfectly well that it will not and cannot be so efficient as to prevent a large amount of scamped work. Unless an honest Inspector be stationed on each building under construction for the whole 24 hours of every day, I say it is impossible to ensure that only good materials and workmanship are employed. The Improvement Trust have had the greatest difficulty in enforcing this in Nagpada, and it is therefore in my opinion, unsafe to rely too much on the extra provision, being made under the act. There is a class of building, however, which does not seem to have been considered when this Bill was being framed. I refer to detached bungalows standing in separate compounds and not exceeding two storeys in height; for such buildings the limit of 20ft. as proposed in the Bill, or even the 25ft. as suggested by the Committee, and which will no doubt be accepted by Government if recommended by the Corporation, is insufficient. For instance, an owner might wish to make his ground floor 14ft. high and his first floor 12ft. high This would exceed the 25ft. limit even without considering the thickness of the floor, and I therefore think we might reasonably ask that power be reserved to the Commissioner to allow a greater height than 25ft. at his descretion in order to meet such, and possibly other cases. A limitation in height is, in my opinion, very necessary, but if some limitation such as proposed be not adopted it will certainly, I think, be necessary to provide special regulations for the construction of timber framed buildings in future which will ensure their being less a menace to the public than they now are. Such regulations should require a certain thickness of walling to be built at the back of the timber and be properly bounded into the brick work filling the spaces between the framing. They would probably also forbid the covering over of the timber framing in front with plaster as is very generally done, so that its condition could be readily inspected. This would, no doubt, be welcomed by the insurance companies, who are, I fear, frequently misled by the plastering over the front of a building into imagining it to be a masonry structure carrying the lower rate of insurance; and it would similarly be objected to by dishonest owners who have hoodwinked the insurance companies in this manner. It is also a question whether such regulation should not prescribe that a framed building should not be closer than 15ft, to any adjoining building: and I think there is no doubt that regulations such as these if imposed in addition to the increased stringency of supervision which is provided for, would so increase the cost as to render still more preferable on this score to build solid walls; while the additional masonry required at the back of the timber would lessen the force of the argument that greater space is obtained. The question of allowing two upper floors of a building to be constructed in this manner is another point that has to be considered. The Committee have recommended this and I was a consenting party thereto. The Improvement Trust has so far allowed it, but it must be remembered that in these cases there is very strict supervision by the Trust over the materials and methods employed. Since the Committee's Report was framed, however, I have felt very doubtful as to the expediency of their recommendation. I have already stated that in point of cost the balance, if anything assuming sound work and materials, is in favour of solid construction. The plea of additional space is not one, which should, in my opinion, be allowed to influence the question, and there thus appears to be as far as I can see, no real argument in favour of allowing the concession, while there are undoubtedly good reasons to the contrary. I think, therefore that it is not advisable to accept the Committee's recommendation unless it were to be limited to detached buildings and then only under efficient special regulations such as I have just indicated and which would render such construction much more expensive than the continuation of the solid walling up to the full height of the building. While thus opposing this concession and supporting the proposed limitation in height of these framed structures, I think at the same time that the Municipal bye-laws as regards the thickness of solid masonry walls might be, to some extent, relaxed. The thicknesses now required would be considered excessive in Europe, and have no doubt been adopted because of the poor quality of bricks which are often used and because of the very inferior workmanship generally employed. If we could ensure the use of good sound material and sufficient workmanship the thickness might be considerably reduced, and this would emphasise the argument in favour of solid construction. I think it should be made clear in respect of this question that the limitation is not intended to apply to iron or steel framing, and, as I understand it, will only apply to the external walls of buildings. Interior walls will still be allowed of framed construction if desired. It is necessary, I think, that all this should be made perfectly clear and the wording of the clause will thus require some modification. But before submitting the amendment, which I am about to propose I should like to impress upon the members of the Corporation, that if they reject these provisions, which are made in the interests of the city and its inhabitants, they will be laying themselves open to the accusation of supporting, in opposition to the interests of the general public, the interests of jerry builders and slum owners, who fatten upon the necessities of the poorer classes of the community. I now beg to move the following amendment :

That the clause be amended to read as follows :—

"No building the external walls of which are of timber framed construction shall consist of more than a ground-floor and one upper storey nor shall such building without the written permission of the Commissioner be erected or raised to a greater height than 25ft."

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas seconded the amendment.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was strongly opposed to the amendment. He said the proposed introduction of Section 349B for the prohibition of the erection of frame buildings over twenty feet high evidently showed lack of proper knowledge of buildings in the city. He could confidently say that out of about 40,000 buildings of all classes in the city 90 per cent or more were such frame buildings and many of them had stood in good order for over fifty or hundred years. It was not the old frame buildings that had produced up to date any appreciable disaster, but the newly erected jerry buildings, and stone or brick masonry buildings like the Sittaram buildings constructed under the so called Municipal supervision that had produced frequent and serious disasters. He submitted that accidents in mills, harbour and dockyards had taken many more lives than collapse of jerry buildings. He ventured to say that wherever the old frame buildings had caused any disaster it was due to the most stringent section of the Act relating to their ordinary repairs and not due to their original construction. Mr. Dunn had tried to make out that a masonry building was cheaper than a frame building. If that was so it was to the interest of the houseowner to construct a masonry building in preference to a frame building and there was no necessity for providing a law.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji also spoke against the amendment. He read the opinion of Mr. Chamber, well-known and experienced architect of this city, on the subject. It was to the effect that frame buildings were indigenous and that the retention of the section would create a consternation in the city and must be withdrawn. Mr. Chamber was further of opinion that frame buildings were safer in monsoon bursts than more pretentious structures. Mr. Munmohandas asked if a jerry builder used inferior materials, why should he be encouraged by the Municipal authorities? It was strange that a class of jerry builders should have sprung up at a time when the Municipal building bye-laws were so stringent and that it was almost unknown about twenty years ago, when no buildings bye-laws existed at all.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey supported Mr. Dunn's amendment. He did not think that compulsion to build masonry walls in frame buildings would entail any hardships to house-owners.

After some further discussion Mr. Dunn's amendment was put to the vote and lost, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's proposition was then voted upon and carried.

STOPPING OF UNLAWFUL WORKS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed that in accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee, the following section be inserted after section 354 of the Act :—"354A. Where the erection of a building or the execution of any such work as is described in section 342 has been unlawfully commenced or is being unlawfully carried on upon any premises, the Commissioner may, "after three days' notice," direct that any person directing or carrying on such erection or execution shall be removed from such premises by any Police Officer."

In support of their recommendation the Committee had stated :—The Committee are of opinion this section should be amended so as to make it obligatory on the Commissioner to give three days' notice to the party concerned of his intention to have him removed by the Police. If in the meanwhile the party proceeds with the execution of the work in spite of such notice, he will be answerable for the consequences.

Mr. A. P. Unwalla proposed an amendment that the section should be deleted altogether. He said this was one of the most drastic sections proposed by the Committee.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next.

BRUTAL CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.

A story of horrible cruelty to a poor dumb animal was related yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, who resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Grennah prosecuted Tulsiram Ganoo, a gowlee, Hasan Janno and two other Mahomedan butchers and six other gowlees for killing a goat with unnecessary cruelty, and with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the said offence.

Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused.

From the report made a day or two ago in this column, it will be remembered that on the 10th July last, the accused who had a permit from the Presidency Executive Engineer to hold a pilgrimage on the Esplanade Parade ground had a licence from the Bombay Municipality, to slaughter a goat at Dhobi Talao, met, with about fifty gowlees more, at the maidan to celebrate a Hindu festival, when, as alleged, gross cruelty was shown by the accused toward the poor animal. The following cruel procedure was then gone through by the accused and it was witnessed by Mr. Sorabji Palanji Kapadia, Sub-Editor, of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar," and three respectable Bhories :—Hot water of boiling temperature was first poured over the goat, and as through sheer pain the goat began crying furiously, the gowlee on lookers thought that the animal was now put in communication with the "devi" an evil goddess. The poor goat could no longer stand the horrid butchery and torment of the accused and dropped down half-dead. Now came the turn of some of the gowlee children to complete the tormentation to which the poor animal was subjected, and they began doing so by pulling out the hair of the goat. One of its ears was then cut off clean. The animal opened its mouth to take a dying gasp, when the gowlees began whispering among themselves that the goat was now in complete free communication with the "devi" and that the celebration of the festival, therefore, was complete, and they seemed to rejoice at the idea. Of course, this agonising scene was too terrible to be tolerated and the witnesses and others remonstrated with the accused to put a stop to this torturing process. But the accused turned upon them with fierce looks, asked them to mind their own business as it was entirely their religious affair, and that they did it under the authority of the Sarkar. Unfortunately the witnesses could not identify the accused as the persons who had actually taken part in practising the cruelty.

Inspector Bodley, who was in charge of the case informed the Court that the first and the sixth accused showed him the permit and the certificate from the Municipality for the slaughter of the goat, but in the latter document only Dhobi Talao was mentioned as the place fixed for the slaughter, but no fixed spot was named.

His Worship, on recording the evidence before him remarked that the way in which the certificate was issued showed what sort of laxity prevailed in the Municipal Department, as probably the gentleman who wrote the certificate did not know what he was writing.

Superintendent Grennan complained that it had always been the practice with the Executive Engineer's Department to communicate with the Police Commissioner before it issued a permit. But no such intimation had been given this time to the police, otherwise some thing would have been done to prevent this unhappy incident.

The prosecution applied for a remand. Mr. Velinker said those were all the witnesses who could be coming forth at present, but he hoped that any other gentlemen who might have witnessed the cruelty on the occasion, would do well to come forward as witnesses for the prosecution at the next hearing on Tuesday.

RABIES.

Opinion was sharply divided as to Mr. Long's action in muzzling dogs, but it stamped out rabies, writes the "Journal of the Society of Arts." In his report just issued (Cd. 2434), the Chief Veterinary Officer is able to say that this disease has been entirely extinguished in Great Britain, no case having occurred during 1904, and not a single individual has died of hydrophobia. Suspected cases of rabies in the dog have been reported in 1903 and 1904, but the results of the inoculation test with portions of the brain of all these suspected cases have proved to be negative in every instance. Mr. Cope considers that there are good reasons for believing that this terrible disease will never again appear in this country, as the regulations which apply to the landing of dogs from abroad are of so strict a character that a comparatively small number are now imported, and those which are admitted are kept under veterinary supervision for a period not exceeding six months. In certain cases the Board are prepared to sanction the removal of an imported dog, during the period of quarantine, to private premises, but in every such case the dog is required to wear a leather harness of a pattern approved by the Board, and may not be absent from the private premises unless it is also muzzled. While on a highway or thoroughfare, or while being moved by a railway, the dog is required also to be controlled by collar and a chain, or other attachment.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN GERMANY.

The system of co-operative stores ("Konsum Vereine") in Germany, through which the labouring classes especially have effected so great a saving in the past, is being more and more bitterly assailed by the shopkeepers, who are ever seeking Government aid in endeavouring to arrest the further spread of an institution by means of which their trade is being rapidly undermined. It is insisted on their part that all Government "employes" should be restrained from joining or forming such associations, and a counter-movement be thus inaugurated. Those interested in the scheme, however, are not being deterred, they have taken steps to strengthen their solidarity of interest, and now propose to pass from the plan of buying their supplies from the manufacturer direct to the still bolder scheme of becoming the manufacturers of needed supplies themselves. According to the latest statistics, these associations in Germany now embrace 628 separate organisations with a total membership of 480,000. and an annual turnover of £3,000,000.

THE LOST FRENCH SUBMARINE.

The latest despatches from Bizerta affirm that the sunken "Farfadet" is still settling deeper into the mud. Persistent efforts are being made to raise the vessel, but as yet the divers have found it impossible from her position to pass a chain around the hull.

The "Matin" says the "Farfadet" is being kept in position by means of thick and strong cables attached to her, but owing to the mud it has not been possible to get the hawsers round her. Doubts are entertained as to the possibility of bringing her to the surface to-day. (July 15.)

RELIGIOUS PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU

The community of Oberammergau will perform this summer—after thirty years' interval—"The School of the Cross," or "David and Christ," which like the well-known Passion play, is one of a series of religious plays represented in the Middle Ages in many parts of Germany and up to this day in the Bavarian village of Oberammergau.

The play dramatises the life of "King David," who will be the central figure, while parallel episodes of the life of Christ are interwoven as "tableaux."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" August, 3.

POLITICAL DEPARTMET.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Vladimir Radimsky as Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire during the absence of Herr Jakob Wein.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Herr Jakob Wein as Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been confirmed by His Majesty's Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr Chunilal Harilal Vakil, transferred to the Cutch State :—Mr Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pen, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bulsar. Mr Shankar Govid Kharkar to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pen, pending further orders.

Mr Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar is invested within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Bulsar, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

The services of Mr C W Chitty, B A (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay (at present on leave), are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 9th Oct.

Mr Ramchandra Bapuji Punekar, Mahalkari, petha Nargund in the dist of Dharwar, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavale, Mamlatdar, taluka Yeola, and Magt of the First Class in the dist of Nasik, to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of of 1890.

Mr Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavale to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magt of Police.

Mr George Frederick Chalk is, with the previous sanction of the Govr in Council, appointe by the the Coroner to act as Deputy Coroner of Bombay vice Mr J M Payne.

Mr R B Stewart, M A (Oxon) I C S, to be Inspector-General of Police, Mr J E Down to be First Grade Deputy Inspector-Genl of Police and Mr M Kennedy to act as First Grade Deputy Inspector-Genl of Police, vice Mr J E Down, pending further orders.

Mr T S Greenaway, on return to duty, to be Dist Supdt of Police, Nasik, Mr H R Hume, on relief, to be Dist Supdt of Police, Ahmedabad, and Rao Bhadur Mansukhram Mulji, on relief, to be Assist Supdt of Police, Ahmedabad.

The Govr in Council is pleased to delegate to the Commr in Sind the powers conferred on the Govr of Bombay in Council as the Local Govt of the Province of Sind.

Mr Barjorji Sorabshah Munsiffna, L M and S, to be a non-official Visitor of the Broach Subsidiary Jail vice Mr Nassarwanji Bamanshrh Mehtaji, deceased.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Syed Fakkrudeen Abubaker Edroos, Dist Deputy Collr, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai to act as Sixth Grade Dept Collr, Panch Mahals, during the absence on leave of Mr Syid Fakkruddeen Abubaker Edroos, B A.

The following appointment are made during the absence on deputation of Mr P R Mehta :—Mr Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Dept Collr Mr Raghunath Vasudev Dashputre to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Dept Collr. Mr Digambar Dalaya to be substantive pro tem Sixth Grade Depty Collr from the date of assuming charge of office as Daftardar of Khandesh until he is relieved.

Capt T D W Gillespie, I S M D, to be Supdt of Panchgani for a period of three years with effect from date of his relievt ing Capt Easden, who has been permitted to resign that appointment.

Mr N B Divatia, on return to duty, to be Assist Collr Ratnagiri.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani, B A, Head Master, Sorabji J J High School, Surat, is granted privilege leave for three months is combination with furlough for five months from the 10th August.

Mr Dorabji Hirjibai Vachha, M A, to act as Head Master, Sorabji J J High School, Surat, during the absence on leave of Mr Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani, B A.

Mr Gopal Balkrishna Rishi L C E, Acting Lecturer in Engineering, College of Science, Poona, has been granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 5th ultimo.

Mr Purushottam Sakalchand Choksi, L C E, to act as Lecturer in Engineering College of Science, Poona, during the absence on leave of Mr Gopal Balkrishna Rishi, L C E.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W George to act as Supdt., Govt Central Press, Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr E E Coombs.

Lieutenant-Col H W B Boyd, F R C S (Ir), I M S is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 1nd August.

Lieutenant-Col M A T Collie, M B (Aberd), C M, I M S, to act as Physician, St George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Col H W B Boyd, F R C S (Ir), I M S pending further orders.

Mr N C Macleod, B A, Bar-at-Law, to be President of the Tribunal of Appeal vice Mr C P R Young, B A, Bar-at-Law, for a period of one year with effect from the 3rd August.

Lieutenant-Col J P Barry, B A, M B, I M S, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Third Dist and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools vice Lieut-Col M A T Collie, M B (Aberd), C M, I M S, pending further orders.

Major B B Grayfoot, M D, I M S, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second Dist, and Marine Surgeon, and S[illegible] Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Lieut-Col J P Barry, B [illegible] I M S, pending further orders.

Lieut-Col R J Baker, M A, M D, I M S, to be Ci[illegible] Karachi, vice Col J McCloghry, F R C S, (Ir), I [illegible] J B Smith, M B M Ch, B A, I M S, to be Civil [illegible] gaum, vice Lieut-Col R J Baker, M A, M D, [illegible]

The Honourable Sir James Monteath, [illegible] permitted to resign His Majesty's Coven[illegible] the Bombay Establishment with effect [illegible]

BY THE COMMISS[illegible]

Mr Balkrishna Mahadeo Chitale [illegible] Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist [illegible] one month and twenty days in [illegible] six months.

BABY TUCKER'S WONDERFUL CURE

Covered from Head to Foot with Humours—Forty Boils on Head at One Time—Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

Mrs. George H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is a grateful mother. "When six months old," she says, "my little girl weighed a pound and a half less than at birth. When one month old a scab formed on her face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up, and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure, and now my child is as large, strong, and healthy as any child of her age. The doctor's and drug bills amounted to a large sum, and my baby grew worse all the time. Then we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment and cured her at trifling expense."

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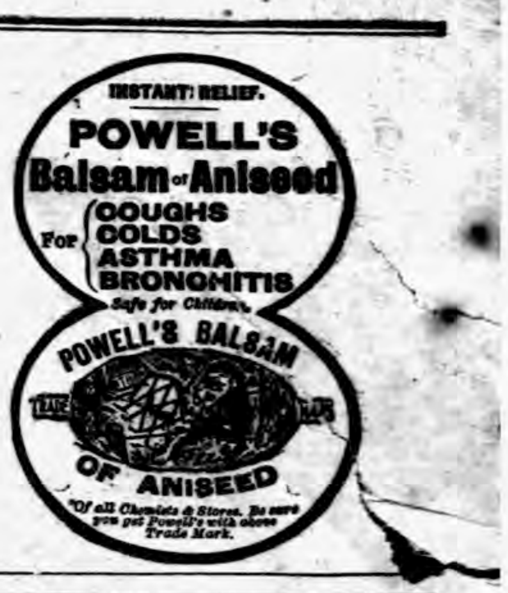
To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollients, will permit of sleep for baby, and rest for mother, and point to a speedy and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours." Mailed Free.



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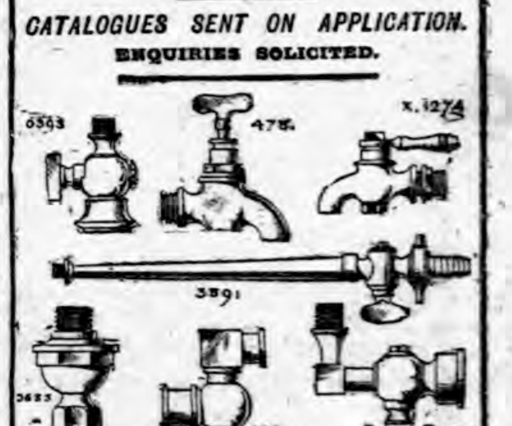

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M.A.P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

HUGH CONWAY, Guy Boothby, Tom Gallon—anyone but Stephen Phillips might have been the author of "Aylmer's Secret," the little tragedy of terrors which was put on the Adelphi stage last week in front of the Benson revival of the "The Comedy of Errors." We see as little of the hand of the poet-dramatist in this play as we saw of his face in his makeup at the Lyric as the Ghost in "Hamlet." He stands as the writer of "Aylmer's Secret" completely hidden in the cloak of another man. Aylmer; a journeyman chemist of Soho, has discovered the secret of creation and made a man; but the creature—a handsome one, for it is represented by Mr. Henry Ainley—escapes into the streets on the day of its birth, and Aylmer, with his pattern thus unhappily lost, looks like having a none too easy career as a maker of men.

The creature, which went away in a sheet, returns to the Soho laboratory in about three months in a suit of clothes, but in spite of this and other civilised developments, not the least notable among which is in the thing's amazingly correct idea of the English language, Aylmer's man has met with a very bad time in the world, and is glad to have found a refuge from the sneers and the jeers of its cold and unappreciative inhabitants. The comparative comforts of its birthplace are considerably heightened by its winning the love of the chemist's pretty daughter; but the sudden promotion to paradise is a joy as short as it is sweet, for all at once it dies as mysteriously as it was born and down comes the curtain. This remarkable little story, whose proper place is undoubtedly between the covers, liberally ornamented with red, of a railway bookstall "sensational," had for its other players Mr. F. R. Benson as Aylmer, and Miss Mabel Moore as the chemist's daughter Miranda.

The successful manner in which the two Dromios at the Adelphi, Mr. Arthur Whitby and Mr. George R. Weir, make up to resemble one another, reminds me of a strange thing which happened to the late John Sleeper Clarke when he was playing Dromio of Syracuse to Mr. Harry Paulton's Dromio of Ephesus at the Strand Theatre many years ago. The night before this particular revival of "The Comedy of Errors" Clarke told me with a sigh, at his house on Haverstock Hill, that his resemblance to the other Dromio was perfect except in one thing—the teeth. "But the people in front won't notice a small thing like that," I said. "They will if they drop out of my mouth," was the reply of the comedian, who had a false set, which on account of their looseness, gave him a great deal of anxiety as well as discomfort. Curiously enough, they did fall out of his mouth, and on the first night of his performance; and, more curiously still, the awkward accident happened on the last word of this line, spoken by Antipholus of Syracuse as he took Dromio by the shoulders and gave him a violent shaking. "Yea, dost thou jeer, and flout me in the teeth?" I do not think many are aware that it was chiefly for the reason of his nervousness concerning his teeth that John Sleeper Clarke retired from the stage.

Miss Florence Lloyd who is sailing for Australia, is the best impersonator of the modern male (the youth-about-town) we have on the stage the stage of the regular thertre, at all events. Miss Vesta Tilley is doubt the leading "male impersonator" of varietyland. Miss Lloyd, tall, slim and with the face of a handsome boy of twenty, is careful always, in dressing her male characters, to avoid what may without offence be called the costurnier's idea of men's dress. It must have been noticed in some of our musical comedies and most of our ballets, that "male impersonator" who have obviously been dressed from the costurnier's wardrobe, have all worn very tight trousers, drain-pipe cuffs coming down to the knuckles and fastened with huge studs, and enormous buttonholes liberally backed by maidenhair fern. They have all been particular too, to flourish red silk handkerchiefs when bidding goodbye to a hero, or a heroine, departing from some island or another in a jerky boat. But Miss Florence Lloyd, when she plays a gay young lord, dresses "according to the fashion and the time," getting her clothes from a leading West-end tailor, and her general ideas of male attire from observations in Bond Street.

On one occasion Miss Florence Lloyd's skill in making up for male parts played her an awakward trick. Some few days before the departure of a Gaiety company for America a number of the principals, together with several show ladies and one line stars, went to the studio of a well-known West-end photographer to be taken in character. They all arrived together and were shown to their dressing-rooms, whence they presently emerged accompanied, apparently, by a young gentleman in a flannel suit and a straw hat. For three weary hours the ladies were photographed in turn, even to the humblest members of the party, but to Miss Lloyd's chargin she was completely ignored, the men with the camera giving her no more attention than if she had been an item of the baggage. When it began to look as if Miss Lloyd was to be sentunphotographed away, one of the ladies questioned the photographer on the subject. Miss Lloyd! he exclaimed in surprise; I thought I had taken all the ladies! It was then pointed out to him that the flannel suit figure was the lady who had been so consistently slighted throughout the proceedings, and his remark on thus being enlightened ought to have proved sufficient compensation for the artist's wounded feelings. A thousand pardons, he said, approaching Miss Lloyd apologetically; but I thought you were some young swell who had come in with the ladies!

Miss Ethel Irving is not satisfied with having made a successful change from musical comedy to comedy. It is her ambition to show that she can shine in tragedy also—and she has shown it. In a weird little play called Where the Crows Gathered, in which a singularly villainous vocalist pays for his sins in the coin of sudden death, the avenger being the husband of one of his victims and the father of another, Miss Ethel Irving reveals a power for passion and emotion and the storm of despair which comes almost as a shock to playgoers who not many months ago beheld her smiling and singing sweetly from the ribboned muslins of musical comedy. It is not a very pleasant little play, this one-act tragedy by Mr. Stephen Bond, but it is strong, and it is admirably written, and it has been the means of promoting Miss Irving, one of the cleverest young actresses now adorning the English stage, to a prominent position in the higher department of the drama.

In Mr. Cyril Harcourt's comedy of love The Axis, which holds first place in the new programme at the Criterion, Miss Ethel Irving does not appear. She evidently has quite enough work to get through in Mr. Bond's play. But The Axis—a modern Much Ado About Nothing with variations—is well looked after by Mr. Scott Buist as the Benedict Miss Dorothy Thomas as the Beatrice. Miss Marie Illington as a woman of the world, and Mr. Charles V. France in a "Charles Wyndham part"—not of the old but of the new Criterion days, when the popular actor, forsaking farcical comedy for tragical comedy, ceased to own a right to the nickname of Whirl-Wyndham. Mr. Cyril Harcourt is clever at drawing feminine as well as maculine character, and his Beatrice (called Helen in the play) is a very dainty piece of work. Like Mr. Weedon Grossmith, the author of The Duffer, which is to be produced at the Comedy in August, Mr. Harcourt is an artist on "Bristol boards" as well as (in the part of dramatist) on the boards of the theatre. In the field of illustrated journalishm he is well-known as a sketcher of pretty girls; and "the Harcourt girl," in Christmas numbers was at one time almost as popular as "the Hall Ludlow girl."

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who on account of his remarks in the "Times" about the dead-bird fashion in head-dress, is not over-popular just now with the sex—at least, not that section of it which favours the new ornithological mode—has provided the blood-curdler for the theatrical garden-party in aid of the Actors' Orphanage Fund, Mr. Brandon Thomas and Mr. Lionel Brough, who worked so hard at last year's fete as showmen in front of the booth in which the melodramatic mixture is performed, again take up similar positions, under the same hot sun it is hoped for the sake of the cause as before; and the play itself, which contains many profound truths and vivid flashes of characterisation touching the police and public question the medical profession., the marriage question, the fashionable clothes question, the craze for fine art, the influence of dramatic critics on modern plays, the probable character of the music sung in Heaven, the land question in towns, the drink question, the mineral water question, the servant question, and the question of first aid to the poisoned, will be acted by Miss Nancy Price, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mr. G. P. Huntley, Mr. Arthur Williams, and others.

THE "Indian Planters Gazette" learns that Mr. Sidney Low, the literary editor of the "Standard," will accompany the Prince and Princess of Wales to India to write an account of the tour.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

General rain has fallen on the North Burma, and Konkan Coasts, and in Behar, and Chota Nagpur, and nearly general rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal, the Submontane Districts of the Punjab and on the East Coast. Local rain has occurred in Assam, the United Provinces, the Deccan and Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in South India. Cherrapoonjee reports 3 1/2 inches of rain, Darjeeling 3 inches, Jalpaiguri, Dehra Dun, Chakrata and Murree 2 inches, and Moulmein, Tezpur, Sialkot, Mangalore, Karwar and Jubbulpore 1 1/2 inches. Temperature conditions are practically unchanged. The greatest excess is still shown over the Central India plateau. Apart from an increased rainfall in the interior of the Peninsula, the monsoon conditions are not materially changed since yesterday. General rain is probable on the Konkan Coast and nearly general rain in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East of the United Provinces, and on the East Coast. Local rain may be expected in Assam, the Submontane Districts of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Central India, the Deccan and South India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Berne, Captain J de N Guy which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon reports having experienced strong monsoon in the Bay with high sea, moderate monsoon round Ceylon, with moderate sea, squally and showers, moderate westerly winds, heavy westerly swell, and frequent rain along the Malabar Coast estimated current set S S E 1 1/2 knot per hour as far as Alleppy. The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, Captain J W Livingstone, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, met with from Galle to Cochin moderate westerly wind overcast with occasional showers from thence to port fresh to strong westerly wind with passing showers and high westerly swell.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3rd AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally for cotton and other food-grains.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton will have to be resown.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing complete.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Rain much needed generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want more rain.

Sholapur.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	26	15	27	53	27	02	22	06
Thursday 3rd, August	0	08	0	10	0	17	0	23
Total	26	23	27	63	27	19	22	29
Total fall to 3rd, Aug '04	32	69	33	87	34	79	27	03
Total fall to 3rd, Aug '03	00	00	53	44	53	15	55	94

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	2nd Aug. and 3rd Aug. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	5

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st ...	29·413	NW	10	94·5	88·4	66	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask ...	29·578	ESE	18	94·3	85·2	82	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat 1st ...	29·521	Calm	5	89·3	85·0	82	.....	0·00	— 0·40
Aden 1st ...	29·593	ENE	9	95·3	83·3	81	.....	0·50	+ 0·42
Lahore ...	29·544	E	3	103·9	83·3	66	.....	3·90	— 4·70
Sirsa ...	29·559	WSW	2	103·8	81·6	63	.....	2·70	— 3·62
Delhi ...	29·538	NNW	4	102	85·7	54	.....	6·26	— 6·61
Agra ...	29·537	NE	6	102·0	81·9	64	.....	4·90	— 9·63
Cawnpore...	29·579	Calm	2	[illegible]	78·8	91	0·18	8·46	— 7·72
Allahabad ...	29·541	WNW	5	87·6	79·1	87	.....	12·51	— 7·25
Jhansi ...	29·589	NW	8	100·5	81·2	65	.....	6·94	—12·74
Jacobabad ...	29·461	ESE	6	107·9	81·7	62	.....	0·46	— 1·03
Karachi ...	29·617	W	21	90·9	79·2	83	.....	0·13	— 4·14
Jeypore...	29·647	W	7	101·2	80·6	61	.....	0·77	—11·62
Ajmere...	29·661	W	11	95·9	79·0	69	.....	2·03	— 8·92
Deesa...	29·691	SSW	15	91·1	75·5	82	.....	17·97	+ 4·71
Ahmedabad..	29·713	SW	5	91·7	76·6	81	.....	38·21	—17·89
Bhuj ...	29·674	NW	22	90·3	78·0	73	.....	4·76	— 4·94
Jamnagar ...	29·685	WSW	24	92·5	78·7	70	.....	6·12	— 9·97
Dwarka ...	29·706	SSW	21	87·4	79·8	81	.....	2·15	.....
Rajkot ...	29·710	WSW	16	93·9	76·2	69	.....	14·83	— 4·23
Bhavnagar Para.	29·714	W	17	95·6	77·5	66	.....	10·40	+ 0·29
Veraval ...	29·738	WSW	17	82·6	79·3	90	.....	6·27	— 0·48
Neemuch ...	29·669	WSW	16	85·0	72·7	74	.....	4·28	—10·47
Indore ...	29·739	SW	10	85·1	71·6	95	0·22	20·38	+ 4·21
Saugor ...	29·643	W	12	91·1	75·1	73	.....	6·83	—19·00
Jubbulpore ...	29·661	WSW	5	92·0	71·6	90	1·45	22·41	— 9·19
Hoshangabad	29·708	WSW	5	89·7	76·4	80	.....	21·30	— 4·11
Khandwa...	29·705	W	19	89·2	76·1	74	.....	19·19	+ 3·92
Raipur ...	29·619	SW	8	89·6	72·4	91	0·94	18·64	— 7·55
Nagpur ...	29·646	W	10	91·2	78·1	70	.....	20·98	— 3·39
Amraoti ...	29·711	W	9	87·1	75·5	84	.....	11·32	— 6·18
Akola ...	29·745	NW	10	.....	72·8	84	0·21	10·08	— 6·55
Surat ...	29·735	SW	10	87·5	78·1	83	0·02	16,97	—10·05
Malegaon...	29·754	WSW	10	87·9	72·5	72	.....	6·77	— 2·94
Bombay ...	29·780	W	15	85·1	77·3	86	0·30	22·14	—25·16
Poona...	29·801	NW	14	79·1	69·9	91	0·21	17·30	+ 5·08
Ahmednagar.	29·798	WSW	8	86·3	69·6	80	0·06	6·13	— 2·01
Aurangabad..	29·743	WSW	20	87·3	70·2	82	.....	6·50	.....
Sholapur ...	29·803	W	9	87·5	70·8	77	0·35	5·79	— 3·29
Ratnagiri ...	29·813	WSW	13	81·8	77·9	87	0·33	33·81	—34·62
Bijapur ...	29·802	[illegible]	15	90·4	71·2	[illegible]	0·02	2·15	— 3·60
Belgaum ...	29·833	WNW	21	76·3	67·8	92	0·04	16·74	— 8·52
Mormugoa ...	29·830	WNW	15	83·5	76·4	81	0·30	43·31	—14·30
Karwar...	29·818	SW	9	82·2	74·3	79	1·30	50·22	—26·19
Mangalore ...	29·857	E	4	79·9	71·4	91	1·32	84·60	+10·00
Calicut ...	29·869	Calm	5	83·2	74·2	87	.....	61·74	— 2·96
Cochin ...	29,865	ENE	...	83·5	75·6	82	.....	40·20	—11·57
Bangalore ...	29·866	WSW	11	83·3	64·8	78	0·03	4·79	— 2·72
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·775	W	8	85·4	71·2	84	0·52	4·77	— 6·93
Masulipatam.	29·719	WNW	9	87·0	75·6	93	0·29	7·55	— 3·42
Bellary...	29·798	WNW	13	87·	74·7	72	.....	3·90	+ 0·39
Cuddapa ...	29·788	W	6	96·2	75·8	67	.....	6·30	— 1·15
Madras ...	29·785	Calm	7	96·0	74·0	82	0·15	3,58	— 3·13
Coimbatore...	29·850	SW	8	90·9	70·1	85	.....	2·11	— 0·83
Trichinopoly.	29·809	Calm	7	98·1	79·3	65	.....	1·8	— 1·17
Nagapatam...	29·800	SW	7	94·3	79·0	77	.....	1·59	— 2·04
Colombo ...	29.850	WSW	9	87·0	78·5	83	.....	5·63	— 7·77

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·08 (19·12); G. T. H.=0·10 (28 20); St. G. H.=0·15 (27·03); C. P.=0·30 (22·14).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere the rise having been brisk to rapid in Rajputana, the Punjab, and at Deesa, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Akola and Madras. It is in slight to large excess of normal.

Winds are easterly at Mangalore, Cochin and Agra and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 5° in defect of normal at Masulipatam and 5° to 12° in excess in Rajputana and at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Bijapur and minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloud, to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—19 stations report rain to-day, the heaviest falls reported being between one and two inches at Mangalore, Karwar and Jubbulpore.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast and local rain over the Deccan and Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Beme, Captain W J de N Guy arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 22nd July with a cargo of petrolium in bulk.

THE steamer Hermine Hessenmuller, 1,923 tons, Captain E Varsaty arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 1st July via Colombo, with a cargo of rice.

THE Hansa Line steamer Heimburg, 2697 tons, Captain Ziegenmayer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 4th July via Antiwerp with a general cargo and explosives.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain B H Bullen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Soerabaia 6th July with a cargo of sugar and timber.

THE steamer Whitley 1352 tons, Captain A G Bonwick arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 20th May, via Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura 1273 tons, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busreh 20th July via Karachi, with a general cargo and 84 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge .... R I M
R I M S Investigator. Comdr H M Heming... Surveying Steamer
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ...... R I Marine
H M S Lapwing......Lt Comdr A B Barker.......... Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats................................ Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies			W & A Graham & Co
Urlana	383	Butler			M M & Co
Den of Airlie	2276	Cumming			K N & Co
Hashemi	2197	Hanse			B & P S N Co
Nerbudda	960	Manley			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Vedra	2622	Tucker			Ewart Latham & Co
Onipenta	3423	Hill			M M and Co
Mozaffari	1387	Moloney			B and P S N Co
Upada	3332	Sheldrick			M M and Co
Hydra	923	Kundsen			F F O & Co
Okara	3483	Anderson			M M & Co
Nevasa	1915	Evans			M M & Co
Peninsular	3919	Palmer			P & O Co
Birkhall	2733	Jones			W & A G & Co
Loch Tay	3115	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nadir	2011	Gracie	Calcutta		T M & Co
Ula	3423	Livingstone			M M & Co
Clan MacArthur	2566	Peel			E Tajbhoy
Haidari	1562	De Lorne			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
Itinda	3697	Robertson		3-8	M M & Co
Beme	1899	Guy			S Wallace and Co
H Hissenmuller	1923	Vorsaty			The Captain
Heimburg	2697	Ziegen Mayer			Glade & Co
Whitby	1352	Bonwick			
Nurani	2870	Bullen			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
C&R	Aston Hall	2321	McFee			K N & Co
	Itinda	3697	Robertson		3-8	M M & Co
F	Kt of the Garter	4294	Billett	L'pool	19-8	K N & Co
G	Moshtari	1110	Coates	Jeddah	3-8	B P S N Co
H	Aktar	1140	Baldwin	Aden	3-8	H C Jusub
L	Naderi	1168	Mylchrist	Jeddah	10-8	B P S N Co
M	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	15-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
	R I M S Canning		Comdr A J Marshall			R I Marine
O	Firoozi	2068	Watson	Stream	4-8	B & R S N Co
P	Kaffir	1724	Roberts	London	5-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Sealda	3438	G Brown	Stream	4-8	M M & Co
P. D. H. W.						
	Indravati	513	Mahomed	M Goa	5-8	Shpd & Co
P. D. W. H.						
	Puri	643	Ahmed	Janjira	4-8	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
1	Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	8-8	P & O Co
2	Simla	3805	Goldsmith	China	20-8	P & O Co
5	Clan MacNeil	2504	Beer	Genoa	12-8	F Muir & Co
6	Madagascar	1792	Roulton		12-8	J M & Co
7	Nippon	3999	Soich	Trieste	5-8	A L S N & Co
8	Landaura	2136	Moxon	Busreh	5-8	M M & Co
9	Reichenfels	3012	Kenneweg	K'chi	5-8	Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4767	Leigh	London	5-8	P & O Co
15	Madura	1273	Bomber	P Gulf	7-8	M M & Co
16	Lhasa	943	Modiarmed	K'chi	4-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Madura s	Bamber	Busreh, July 20
3	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, July 22
	Heimburg s	Ziegenmayer.	Hamburg, July 4
	Hermine Hussenmuller s	Vorsaty	Moulmein via Columbo.
	Nurani s	Bullen	Socrabaia, July 6
	Whitley s	Bonwick	Cardiff, via Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Dumra s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Den of Airlie s	Cunning	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Ranald, for Liverpool, &c.
" Aston Hall, for Manchester
" Madura, for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LARG[illegible] STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Company's s s Mombassa left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Trieste left Karachi on the evening of the 2nd instant, and is expected hereon Friday night the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s China from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay to-day and is expected here about the 25th instant.

The Flo[illegible] Rubattino Company's s s Capri which left Bomb[illegible] July arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd Augus[illegible]

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s s Australien left Marseilles for Bombay on the 2nd inst., and she is expected here on the 17th inst., bound to Australia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—9 bales carpets Grindlay Groom and Co; 2 1-2 cwt wax and 37 1-2 cwt kachur a D Vallibhoy and Co; 3 3-4 cwt ivory Grindlay Groom and Co.

Kaffir s—5 cwt dry fish and 15 maunds ghee F R Hill and Co; 15,600 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—133 cwt mowraseed Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Madagascar s—4000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 495 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 500 cwt myrab ollams A Abdul Carim and Co

Clan Runald s—1100 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—723 bales cotton Valkart Bros; 70 bales cotton Glade and Co; 150 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 400 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—801 cwt mustardseed and 2001 cwt gingelly seed A Blascheck and Co; 65 bales hemp Bombay General Trading Company; 123 casks skins Max Klein

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MANCHESTER.

Aston Hall s—4000 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macneil s—1000 cwt rapeseed and 3000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros

FOR HAVRE

Madagascar s—500 cwt myrabollams W Becher

FOR FIUME.

Nippon s—25 cwt olibanum J Nurbheram

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—720 cwt oil cakes S Bhimjee; 1527 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Nubia s—92 bales cotton Dhunjeebhoy B Petit and Co; 15 cases condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

Tientsin s—98 bales cotton Dhunjeebhoy B Petit and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 4 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Chowpatty Sands to-day Friday the 4th instant from 7 a.m.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice to-morrow Saturday the 5th instant from 4 p. m.

3 Recruits Drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 8th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 4 1905.

1 The Prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
A R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 4 1905.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 7th instant at 6-45 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

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Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose, Sub-Judge, Jessore, says:—KESHRANJAN OIL is cooling to the head, and has a very sweet fragrance.

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Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.S.I., says:—The KESHRANJAN keeps the head and brain cool.

Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Police Court, Sealdah, says:—The KESHRANJAN is delightfully scented and is cooling in its effects.

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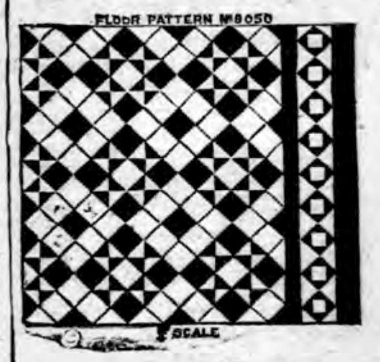

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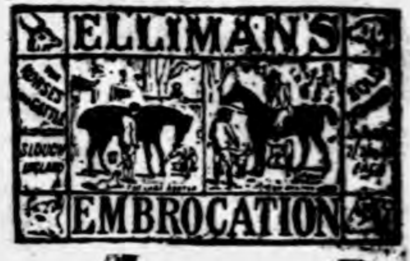

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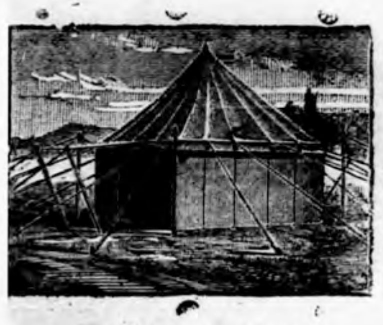
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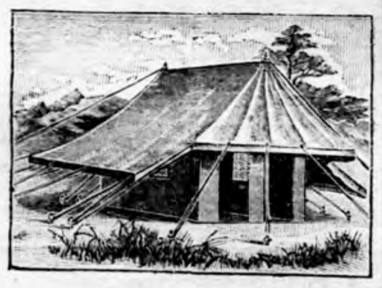
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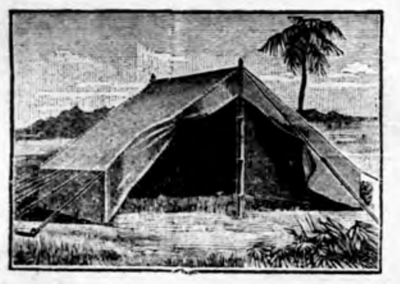
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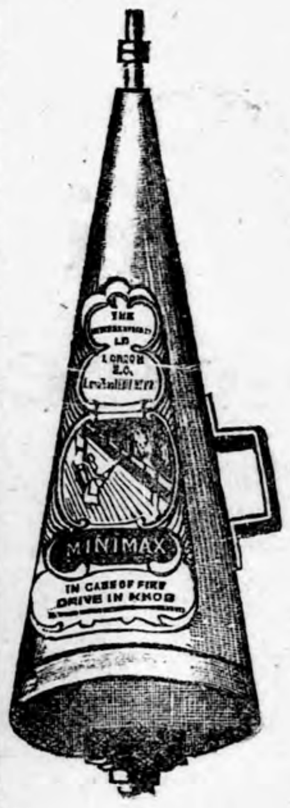
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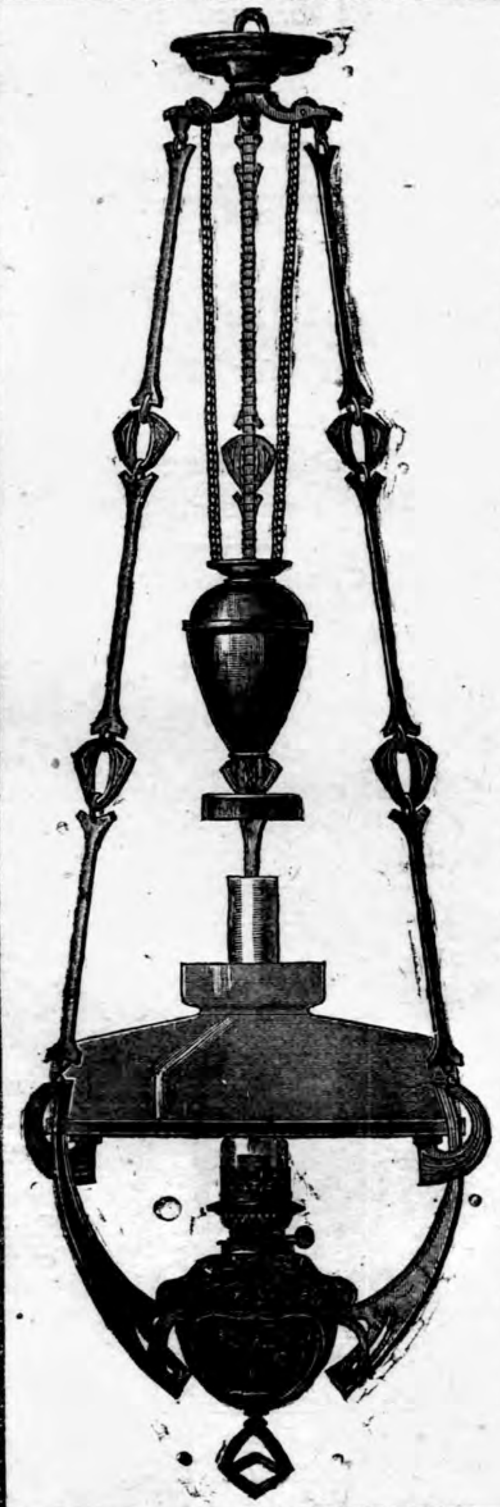

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